A NARRATION

Of the moſt material Parliamentary Proceedings of this preſent Parliament and their Armies, in their Civil and Martial Affairs.

Which Parliament began the third of November, 1640. *and the remarkable* Tranſactions *are continued until this Yeer.*

Publiſhed

As a *Breviary*, leading all along ſucceſſively, as they fell out in their ſeveral yeers.

So that

If any man will be informed of any remarkable paſſage, he may turn to the yeer, and ſo ſee in ſome meaſure in what moneth thereof it was accompliſhed.

And for

Information of ſuch as are altogether ignorant of the riſe and progreſs of theſe times, which things are brought to paſs, that former Ages have not heard of, and after Ages will admire.

A Work worthy to be kept in Record, and communicated to Poſterity.

Hoſea 14. 9. *Who is wiſe, and he ſhall underſtand theſe things? prudent, and he ſhall know them? for the ways of the Lord are right, and the juſt ſhall walk in them: but the tranſgreſſors ſhall fall therein.*

LONDON.

Printed for *Th. Jenner*, at the South-entrance of the Royal Exchange, MDCLI.

1. IN the first year of King *Charles* his Reign, a Parliament being called at *Oxford*, two subsidies were granted, no grievances removed, but the said Parliament soon dissolved.

2 The sad effects which the dissolution of this Parliament produced, were the loss of *Rochel*, by the unhappy help of *Englands* Ships.

3 The diversion of a most facile and hopefull war from the *West-Indies*, to a most expensive and successeless attempt on *Cales*.

4 The attempt on the Isle of *Ree*, and thereby a precipitate breach of peace with *France*, to our great loss.

5 A peace concluded with *Spain*, without consent of Parliament, contrary to a promise formerly made to the Kingdom, by King *James*, a little before his death; whereby the Cause of the *Palatinate* was altogether most shamefully deserted by us.

6 The Kingdom suddenly billetted with Souldiers, and a concomitant project set on foot, for *Germane* Horses to force men by feare, to sell before arbitrary and tyrannicall taxations continually to be laid upon them.

2 *Parliament.*

7 The dissolution of a second Parliament at *Westminster* in the second year after a declarative grant of no less then five Subsidies, and the sad issues that flowed to the Kingdom thereupon.

8 As first, the violent exacting from the people that mighty sum of the five Subsidies, or a sum equal to it by a Commission for a Royal Loan.

9 Many worthy Gentlemen imprisoned and vexed, that refused to pay it.

10 Great sums extorted by Privy Seals and Excises; and the most hopeful Petition of Right blasted.

3 *Parliament,*

11 A third Parliament called, and quickly broken in the fourteenth year of the King, the best Members clapt up close prisoners, denied all ordinary and extraordinary comforts of life; and so that Parliament was dissolved.

12 Opprobrious Declarations published to asperse the proceedings of the last Parliament, yea, Proclamations set out to those effects, thereby extreamly to dis-hearten the Subjects, yea, and plainly forbidding them once to name a Parliament, or to desire them any more.

13 Whence immediatly gushed out the violent inundations of mighty sums of money, got by that strange project of Knight hood; yet under a colour of Law.

14 The most burthensom book of rates; the unheard of taxation of Shipmoney; the enlargement of Forests, contrary to *Magna Charta*; the [illegible] taxation of Coat and Conduct money; the forcible taking [illegible]

Trained-Bands Arms; Ingrossing Gun-powder into their hands in the Tower of *London*.

15 The destruction of the Forrest of *Dean*, which was sold to Papists.

16 Monopolies of Sope, Salt, Wine, Leather, and Sea-coal; yea, almost of all things in the Kingdom of most necessary and common use.

17 Restraint in Trades and Habitations; for refusall of which foresaid heavy pressures, many were vext with long and languishing suites; some fined and confined to prisons, to the loss of health in many, of life in some; Some having their houses broken open, their goods seized on, their studies or closets searched for writings, books, and papers, to undo them; Some interrupted also in their Sea-Voyages, and their ships taken from them.

18 The crushing cruelties of the Star-Chamber Court, and Councel Table.

19 Thus farr for the miseries of the Common-Wealth; Popish Ceremonies, *Romish* Innovations and such like other outrages of the Arch Prelate of *Canterbury*, and his Prelaticall Agents and Instruments, over the whole Kingdom, in matters of religion, divine worship, and spirituall cases of conscience.

20 Additions in the oath administred to the King, at his first Inauguration to the crown, by the Arch-Bishop.

21 Fines, imprisonments, stigmatizings, mutilations, whippings, pillories, gagges, confinements and banishments, yea, and that not to perpetual close imprisonments in the most desolate remote, and (as they hoped and intended) remotest parts of the Kingdom. *Mr Burton*, *Mr Bastwick*, *Mr Prin*.

22 The ruinating of the Feoffees for buying in of Impropriations, and the advancing to Ecclesiastical Livings *Arminians*; silencing with deprivations, degradations, and excommunications, almost all the most pious Pastors over the Land whom they could catch in their snares, and all this under a pretense of peace, unity and conformity.

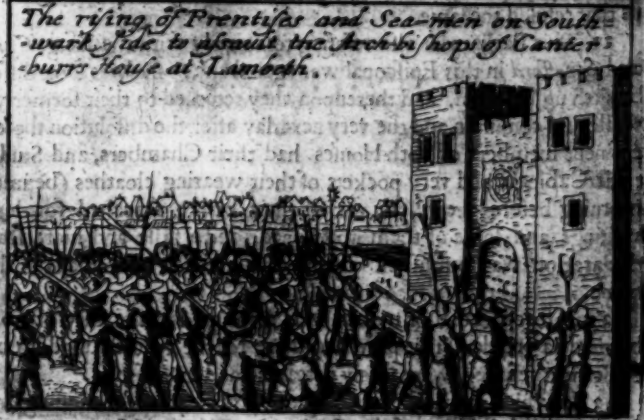
23 *Printing presses*, set open for the Printing and publishing of all Popish and Arminian tenets, but, shut up and restrained from *Printing* sound Doctrines.

24 Nay, not onely thus lamentably molested in *England*, but attempted the like in *Scotland*, indeavouring to impose upon them a New Liturgie, and a book of Canons.

25 They refusing of them, were called and counted rebels and traytors, yea, so proclaimed in all Churches in *England*, and an Army was also raised to oppress and suppress them.

26 A mighty and tumultuous rising of Apprentices and young men, in

South-



Southwarke and *Lambeth* side, with clubs and other weapons especially at the Arch-bishops house; which put him in such a fright, as made him fly to *Croyden*, to convey himself to some more private and remote place: and although *Pharoahs* Magicians were so honest, that at the sight of the dust of the earth turned into lice, they cryed out *it was the finger of God*; but he grew more and more outragious and caused one to be hanged and quartered, and his head set on *London*-Bridge.

27 *Scotland* raising an Army in their own just defence, and by force of armes, inforcing their own peace.

28 A first pacification being then made by the King, and some of the Nobility, and ratified under hand and Seal twixt them and the *Scots*; yet was it shortly after broken quite off by the Arch-prelat of *Canterbury*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, and burnt by the hangman at the Exchange.

4 *Parliament.*

29 A fourth Parlianent was thereupon shortly after called again, by those complotters meanes, but to a very ill intent, and another Parliament summoned also at the same time by the Earl of *Strafford* in *Ireland*, both of them only to levy and procure monies to raise another Army, and wage a new War against the *Scots*.

30 The Ships, and goods of *Scotland*, were in all parts and ports of this Land, and of *Ireland* also, surprised and seized on for the King; their Commissioners denyed audience to make their just defence to the King, and the whole Kingdom of *Scotland* and *England* too, hereupon much distracted and distempered with leavying of monies, and imprisoning all amongst us that refused the same.

31 This Parliament also refusing to comply with the King, *Canterbury* and *Strafford* in this Episcopal war against the *Scots*, was soon dissolved & broken up by them, and thereupon they returned to their former wayes of waste and confusion, and the very next day after the dissolution thereof, some eminent members of both Houses had their Chambers, and Studies yea, their Cabinets and very pockets of their wearing cloathes (betimes in the morning before they were out of their beds) searched for letters and writings, and some of them imprisoned, and a false and most scandalous declaration was published against the house of Commons in the Kings name.

32 A forced Loan of money was attempted in the City of *London*, to be made a president (if it prevailed there) for the whole Kingdom, but some Aldermen refusing, were sorely threatned and imprisoned.

33 In which interim, the Clergies Convocation continuing (notwithstanding the dissolution of the Parliament) new conscience-oppressing-Canons were forged, and a strange Oath, with a *&c*, in it was framed for the establishing of the Bishops Hierarchy, with severe punishments on the refusers to take it.

34 In this Convocation sore taxations were also imposed upon the whole Clergie, even no less than six Subsides, besides a bountifull contribution to forward that intended war against *Scotland*.

35 For the advancing of which said summes for this war, the Popish were most free and forward; yea, and a solemn prayer was composed, and

imposed

imposed by the Bishops on their Ministers every where to be used and read in all Churches against the Scots, as rebels and traytors.

36 The papists also in a high measure enjoyed even almost a totall toleration; and a Popes Nuncio suffered amongst us to act and govern all Romish affaires, yea, a kind of private popish Parliament kept in the Kingdom, and popish jurisdictions erected among them.

37. Commissions were also (secretly) issued out for some great and eminent papists, for martiall Commands, for levying of Souldiers, and strengthening their party with Armes and Ammunition of all sorts, and in great plenty,

38 His Majesties treasure was by these means so extreamly exhausted, & his revenues so anticipated; that he was inforced to compell (as it were) his own servants, Judges, and Officers of all sorts to lend him great summes of money, and prisons filled with refusers of these and the other illegall payments; yea, many High-Sheriffs summoned in the Star-chamber, and to the Councel-board, and some of them imprisoned for not being quick enough in levying of Ship-money, and such like intolerable taxations.

39 In summe, the whole Land was now brought into a lamentable and languishing condition of being most miserably bought and sold to any that could give and contribute most of might and malice against us, and no hope of humane help, but dolour, desperation and destruction, to be the portion of all.

40 In which interim the *Scots* being entred our Kingdom for their own defence, the King had advanced his Royal-Standard at *York*, where the cream of the Kingdom; Nobles, and Gentry, being assembled, and a Treaty betwixt the prime of both Armies had at *Rippon*, for a fair and peaceable accommodation, the King was, at last, inforced to take his Nobles councel, and in the first place, a cessation of Arms agreed on and then this fifth present *Parliament*, (the *Parliament* of *Parliaments*) was necessitously resolved on to begin, *November* 3. 1640,

5. *Parliament* Anno 1640. *Novemb.* 3

41 But behold a desperate plot and designe was herein also immediately set on foot, to spoyle or poyson it in the very *Embrio* and constitution of it, in the first choyce of the Members thereof; by Letters from the King, Queen, malignant and Popish Earles, Lords, Knights, and Gentry, postes into all parts of the Kingdom, to make a strong party for them, But, by admirable divine providence, this their plot was counterplotted, and frustrated, and the Parliament most hopefully congregated and setled.

42 Shortly after, a very formidable Spanish-Fleet, or Armado, appeared

on

on our English narrow Seas, in sight of Dover, and was coming in (as was on very strong grounds more than probably conjectured) as a third party, to help to destroy us; the Spaniards hoping, that by this time, we and the Scots were together by the eares, but they were by Gods mercy, beaten off from us by our Neighbours of Holland. And we fighting against them, fought against our friends.

43 The Souldiers in their passage to *York*, turn Reformers, pul down Popish pictures, break down rayles, turne altars into tables, and those Popish Commanders, that were to command them, they forced to eat flesh on Fridays, thrusting it down their throats, and some they slew.

44 In the time of ours and the Scots Armies residing in the North, which was in *June* 1641. the maligna[illegible] Lords and prelates, fearing the effects of this present Parliament, complotted together to disaffect that our English Army against the Parliament, and endeavoured to bring it out of the North, Southward and so to *London*, to compell the parliament to such limits and rules as they thought fit.

July 1641.

At the beginning of the parliament there was a diligent inquisition after oppressions, and oppressors, and first upon the petition of Mistris *Bastwick*, and Mistris *Burton*, two widowed wives, and a petition exhibited in the behalfe of Mr *Prynn*, Dr *Leighton*, Mr *Smart*, Mr *Walker*, Mr *Fowley*, Mr *Lilburn*, and many others, set at liberty, some being banish'd and all close prisoners, others still forcered in irons and their wives debarred from comming to them.

Die Veneris 30 July. 1641.

WE the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Commons House in parliament, finding to the great griefe of our hearts, that the designes of the priests, Jesuits, and other adherents to the See of Rome, *have of late been more boldly and frequently put in practise than formerly, to the undermining and danger of the ruine of the true Reformed protestant Religion in his Majesties Dominions established: And finding also that they have been and having just cause to suspect that there are still even during this sitting in parliament, endeavours to subvert the fundamentall Laws of* England *and* Ireland, *and to introduce the exercise of an Arbitrary and Tyrannical government, by most pernicious and wicked councels, practises, plots, and conspiracies: And that the long intermission and unhappy breach of parliaments, hath occasioned many illegall Taxations, whereupon the Subject hath been prosecuted and grieved: And that divers Innovations and Superstitions have been brought into the Church; multitudes driven out*

of

of his Majesties Dominions, jealousies raised and fomented betwixt the King and his people, a Popish Army levyed in Ireland, *and two Armies brought into the bowels of his Kingdom, to the hazard of his Majesties Royal person, the consumption of the Revenues of the Crowne, and Treasure of his Kingdom: And lastly, finding great cause of jealousie, that endeavours have been, and are used to bring the English Army into a mis-understanding of this Parliament, thereby to encline that Army with force to bring to pass those wicked Counsels, Have therefore thought good to joyn our selves in a Declaration of our united affections and resolutions, and to make this ensuing Protestation.*

The Protestation.

I *A. B.* Do in the presence of Almighty God, Promise, Vow, and Protest to maintaine and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and state, the true Reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, against Popery and Popish Innovations within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance, his Majesties Royal Person, Honour, and Estate; as also the power and priviledges of Parliament; the lawful rights and liberties of the Subject, and every person that maketh the Protestation, in whatsoever he shall do, in the lawful pursuance of the same. And to my power, and as farre as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and by all good wayes and meanes endeavour, to bring to condigne punishment, all such as shall either by force, practice, councels, plots, conspiracies or otherwise, do any thing to the contrary of any thing in this present Protestation contained. And further, that I shall in all just and honourable wayes endeavour to preserve the union and peace betwen the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and neither for hope, fear, nor other respect, shall relinquish this Promise, Vow, and Protestation.

The Earle of *Straffords* Speech on the Scaffold. *May* 12. 1641.

MY Lord Primate of Ireland, (*and my Lords, and the rest of these Gentlemen*) *it is a very great comfort to me, to have your Lordship by me this day, in regard I have been knowne to you a long time, I should be glad to obtaine so much silence, as to be heard a few words, but doubt I shall not; my Lord, I come hither by the good will and pleasure of Almighty God, to pay the last debt I owe to sin, which is death, and by the blessing of that God to rise againe through the mercies of Christ Jesus to eternal glory. I wish I had been private, that I might have been heard; My Lord, if I might be so much beholding to you, that I might use a few words, I should take it for a very great courtesie; My Lord, I come hither to submit to that*

judgement which hath past against me, I do it with a very quiet and contented mind, I do freely forgive all the world, a forgiveness that is not spoken from teeth outward (as they say) but from my heart; I speake it in the presence of Almighty God, before whom I stand, that there is not so much as a displeasing thought in me, arising to any creature; I thank God I may say truely and my Conscience beares me witness, that in all my services since I have had the honour to serve his Majesty in any imployment, I never had any thing in my heart, but the joynt and individual prosperity of King and people; if it hath been my hap to be misconstrued, it is the common portion of us all while we are in this life, the righteous judgement is hereafter, here we are subject to errour, and apt to be mis-judged one of another; there is one thing I desire to cleare my self of, and I am very confident, I speake it with so much clearness, that I hope I shall have your Christian charity in the beliefe of it; I did alwayes thinke that the Parliaments of England, were the happiest Constitutions that any Kingdom or any Nation lived under, and under God the meanes of making King and people happy, so far have I been from being against Parliaments; for my death, I here acquit all the world, and pray God heartily to forgive them; and in particular, My Lord Primate, I am very glad that his Majesty is pleased to conceive me not meriting so severe, and heavy a punishment as the utmost execution of this sentence; I am very glad, and infinitely rejoyce in this mercy of his, and beseech God to turne it to him, and that he may find mercy when he hath most need of it; I wish the Kingdom all the prosperity, and happiness in the World, I could it living, and now dying it is my wish; I do now profess it from my heart, and do most humbly recommend unto every man here, and wish every man to lay his hand upon his heart, and consider seriously whether the beginning of the happiness of a people should be written in letters of blood; I feare you are in a wrong way, and I desire Almighty God that not one drop of my blood may rise up judgement against you.

(My Lord) I profess my self a true and obedient Son to the Church of England, to the Church wherein I was borne, and wherein I was bred; prosperity and happiness be ever to it: and whereas it hath been said that I have inclined to popery, if it be an objection worth answering, let me say truly, that from the time since I was 21. yeares of age, till this houre, now going upon 49. I never had thought in my heart, to doubt of the truth of my religion in England; and never any had the boldness to suggest to me contrary to the best of my remembrance, and so being reconciled to the mercies of Christ Jesus my Saviour, into whose bosome I hope shortly to be gathered to that eternal happiness that shal never have end, I desire heartily

the

the forgiveneſs of every man, both for any raſh or unadviſed word, or deed, and deſire your prayers: And ſo my Lord farewel, farewel all the things of this world: Lord ſtrengthen my faith, give me confidence and aſſurance in the merits of Chriſt Jeſus. I deſire you, that you would be ſilent and joyn in prayers with me, and I truſt in God that we ſhall all meete, and live eternally in heaven there to receive the accompliſhment of al happineſs where every teare ſhall be wiped from our eyes, and every ſad thought from our hearts: And ſo God bleſs this Kingdom, and Jeſus have mercy upon my Soule. Amen.

45, The Earl of *Strafford* then priſoner in the Tower, attempted an eſcape, promiſing to Sir *William Belfore* then Lieutenant of the Tower, twenty thouſand pounds, and the marriage of his daughter to Sir *Williams* Son, if he would but conſent, but Sir *William* hated ſuch bribes.

46 Then they attempted by falſe ſcandals on the Parliament, to induce the Army of the Scots (then ſtill in the North) to a neutrality, whiles our Engliſh Army acted.

Anno 1641. *Octob.* 23.

47 About this time that inhumane bloudy Rebellion, and monſtrous maſſacring of almoſt 200000 innocent Engliſh Proteſtants, men, women, and children, brake out in *Ireland*, namely, about *October* 23. 1641. having had their principal encouragements from the Court of *England*, and of purpoſe to have made *England* the chief ſeat of the war.

 48 The

48 The Design now went on chiefly against the City of *London*, for which purpose, the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir *William Belfore* was displaced, and *Cottington* made Constable of the Tower; but he was soon displaced, and Col. *Lunsford* was made Lieutenant of the Tower; but he also was displaced, and Sir *John Byron* was made Lieutenant of the Tower in *Lunsfords* stead; but he also with much ado removed, and Sir *John Coyners* was put in his place.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Peers now assembled in PARLIAMENT.

The humble Petition and Protestation of all the Bishops and Prelats now called by his Majesties Writs to attend the Parliament, and present about *London* and *Westminster* for that Service.

THat whereas the Petitioners are called up by several and respective Writs, and under great penalties to attend the Parliament, and have a clear and indubitable right to vote in Bils, and other matters whatsoever debatable in Parliament, by the ancient Customs, Laws, and Statutes of this Realm, and ought to be protected by your Majesty, quietly to attend and prosecute that great Service. They humbly Remonstrate and Protest before God, your Majesty, and the Noble Lords and Peers now assembled in Parliament, that as they have an indubitate right to sit and vote in the House of Lords; so are they (if they may be protected from force and violence) most ready and willing to perform their duties accordingly. And that they do abominate all actions or opinions tending to popery, and the maintenance thereof; as also all propension and inclination to any malignant party, or any other side or party whatsoever, to the which their own reasons and conscience shall not move them to adhere. But, whereas they have been at several times violently menaced, affronted and assaulted by multitudes of people, in their coming to perform their services in that honorable House, and lately chased away, and put in danger of their lives, and can find no redress or protection upon sundry complaints made to both Houses in these particulars. They likewise humbly Protest before your Majesty, and the Noble House of Peers, that saving unto themselves all their Rights and Interests of Sitting and Voting in that House at other times, they dare not Sit or Vote in the House of Peers, until your Majesty shall further secure them from all affronts, indignities, and dangers in the premisses. Lastly, whereas their fears are not built upon fantasies and conceits, but upon such grounds and objects as may well terrifie men of good

resolutions

resolutions, and much constancy. They do in all duty and humility protest before your Majesty, and the Peers of that most honorable House of Parliament, against all Laws, Orders, Votes, Resolutions, and Determinations, as in themselves null, and of none effect, which in their absence, since the 27. of this instant moneth of December *1641. have already passed; as likewise against all such as shall hereafter pass in that most honorable House, during the time of this their forced and violent absence from the said most honorable House; not denying but if their absenting of themselves were wilful and voluntary, that most honorable House might proceed in all their premisses, their absence, or this Protestation notwithstanding. And humbly beseeching your most Excellent Majesty, to command the Clerk of the House of Peers to enter this their Petition and Protestation among their Records;*

They will ever pray to God to bless, &c.

Jo. Ebor. Th. Duresm. Rob. Co. Lich. Jo. Norw. Jo. Asa. Gul. Ba. & Wells. Geo. Heref. Rob. Ox. Ma. Ely. Godf. Glouc. Jo. Peterb. Morr. Landaff.

The Bishops had a plot about this time, to subvert the Parliament, by indeavouring to get the King to protest against their proceedings in it; but 12. of them were impeached of high treason, and 10. imprisoned in the Tower, and afterward all disabled from ever sitting in the Parliament.

Bishops Voted down root and branch, *Nullo contradicente*: The Citizens of *London* the same night made bonfires, and had ringing of bells.

The

The Parliament published an Ordinance, injoyning all Popish Recusants inhabiting in and about the City, all dis-affected persons, and such as being able men, would not lend any money for the defence of the Commonwealth, should forthwith confine themselves to their own houses, and not to go forth without special license.

An Ordinance to apprehend dis-affected persoes in the City, whereof were four Aldermen put in safe custody, in *Crosby* house, and some in *Gresham* Colledge.

A Letter sent to M. P ym.

M. Pym, *Do not think that a guard of men can protect you, if you persist in your trayterous courses and wicked Designs: I have sent a paper-messenger to you; and if this does not touch your heart, a Dagger shall, so soon as I am recovered of my Plague-sore. In the mean time you may be sorry in, because no better man may be endangered for you:*

Repent Traytor.

50 After this the King himself violently rushed into the House of Commons, accused five of their most eminent members of Treason, demanded their persons to be delivered up unto him, intending to destroy all that resisted him therein, but crost by the happy absence of the Gentlemen. This Plot was attempted *Jan.* 4. 1641.

Col. *Lunsford* assaulted the Londoners at Westminster Hall, with a great rout of ruffianly Cavaliers.

The Queen when she went over beyond Seas, one of her Ships wherein she had great Treasure, sprung a leak, and much was lost and spoyled; and when she returned for England, she had a mighty storm at Sea, which brake the Mast of *Van Tromp's* ship, and after eight days boisterous turmoyl, she was driven back again. There was broke and lost 3. ships of Ammunition, and they that were driven back were almost starved.

Anno 1642.

51. *Binion* a Silk-man of London, and the Kentish malignants, wherein Sir *Edw. Deering* had a principal hand, framed Petitions against the proceedings of Parliament; but both were rejected, and they fined and imprisoned.

52 The King forsakes the Parliament, and getting the Prince to him, leaves London, and posts into the North, and there attempts to get *Hull* into his hands.

53 Sir *Francis Windebancke*, Sir *John Finch*, the Lord *Digby*, *Jermyn*, &c. fly for their lives beyond Sea.

54 The

54 The King interdicts the *Militia*, but the Messenger is hanged.

55 The Lords and Gentry of *Ireland* and *Scotland* petition the King to return to his Parliament; yea and the Gentry and Commons of Yorkshire do the like, but are all rejected.

56 The King set on foot a Commission of Array.

57 Three letters were intercepted, discovering a plot against the Parl. by *Wilmot*, *Digby*, *Jermyn*, *Crofts*, and others, which came to nothing; but we by taking some of their ships were advantaged.

58 Sir *Rich. Gurney* Lord Mayor and an Array man, was clapt up in the Tower.

59 Proclamations and Declarations against the Parliament read in all Churches and Chappels within the Kings power.

60 Sir *John Penington* displaced, and the Earl of *Warwick* put in his place.

61 *Hull* besieged by the Marques of *Newcastle*, and in that interim, *Beckwith* a Papist, plotted to betray it by firing it in 4. several places.

The Citizens of *London* proffer their service to attend and guard the Parl. by land to *Westminster*, to secure them from danger.

By Water also the stout Ship-masters and Mariners made ready a great number of long-boats, furnished with Ordnance, Muskets, and other Sea-war-like instruments, their Vessels gallantly adorned with Flags and Streamers together with martial musick, Drums and Trumpets; when they came to *White-hall* and understood that the Parliament were safely arrived, the Train'd Bands by Land, and the Sea-men by Water, let fly their thundring shot both small and great, their Trumpets sounding, and their Drums beating in a tryumphing and congratulatory manner, was a singular testimony of their cordial affections.

The same day *Buckingham-shire* men, both Gentlemen, Ministers and others of that Country on horseback, with their protestations in their hats, for Reformation of evills in Church and State, and to assure their best services and assistance to the Parliament, on all just occasions; and out of *Essex*, *Hartford*, *Barkshire*, *Surrey*, and other Counties of the Kingdom, came one after another.

62 The Earle of *Essex* was ordained Lord Generall over all the Parl. Forces, which he faithfully managed, as *Edge-hill*, *Newbury*, and other places can abundantly witness.

63 At *Edge-hill* 16. pieces of Canon shot against 80. of the E. of *Essex* Life-guard, and not one man hurt: and those 80. brake in upon 1600. of the Kings; four of the Parl. Regiments ran away, and sixteen

Troops

Troops of Horſe, ſo we were 6000. and they 18000. yet we took their Standard, and cleft Sir *Edw Varney* Standard-bearer in the head, and ſlew the L. *Lindſey* General of the field.

63 A plot to have blown up all the Lord Generalls Magazine of powder and another at *Beverley* in *Yorkſhire*, to have ſlaine Sir *John Hotham*, both intended by one *David Alexander*, and hired thereunto, but both timely prevented.

64 Commiſſions granted to Popiſh Recuſants to leavy men and armes againſt the Parliament.

65 The King received the moſt bloody Iriſh Rebels petition, and permitted their perſons with great favour and allowance about him; calling, and counting them good Catholicke Subjects; but utterly rejecting the petition (exhibited by the Lord General) deſiring peace and reconciliation with him.

66 A Treaty of peace was really intended by the Parliament, but meerly pretended for a while, in which interim, that moſt bloody bickering at *Brainford*, was committed by the Kings party, the City of *London* mightily preſerved.

67 New High-Sheriffes, for the better collecting of the 400000 li. Subſidies, intended to have been confirmed to the King in a former Parliament, croſt, and an Ordinance ſet on foot for the ſucceſſefull aſſociation of Counties for mutuall defence one of another.

68 A deſigne of the Royaliſts at *Oxford* and elſewhere, to proceed againſt the priſoners as Traitors and ſo to put them to death; by which Dr *Baſtwick*, Captain *Lilburn*, were to have been tryed for their lives, but preſerved by an Ordinance for execution of a *Lex talionis*, and ſo of executing the royal priſoners among us.

Anno 1643.

69. A notable plot againſt the City of *London*, imediately upon the Cities preferring a petition to the King, by the hands of two Aldermen, and foure Commoners of the ſaid City, in reply to which petition, the King ſending as his meſſenger, one Captaine *Hern* to the City, and the whole body of the City aſſembling at a Common-Hal, this *Hern* deſires *Faire play above board* of them; But the buſineſs being found to be a notable deſigne of the malignant Citizens againſt the Parl. and the (then) Lord Major of *London*, and the Government of their City, the major part cry out in the hearing of *Hern*, they would live and dye with the Parl. and ſo ſent *Hern* away with a flea in his ear.

70 A letter ſent to all the Freemen, Iourneymen and Apprentices of the City,

City to assemble at their several Halls; and there the Masters and Wardens of all Companies to read the Kings Letter to them, and to perswade them to yeeld to all the Kings commands against the City. This letter was voted scandalous,

71 A plot to betray *Bristol*, but discovered, two principal conspirators were by Martial Law condemned and hanged.

72 Mr *Prynne* sent to search *Canterburies* Chamber and Study: found the original Scotch Service-book, with his own hand-writing, the cause of all the Scots wars.

73 *London* to have been betrayed under a pretense of peace, by Mr *Waller*, a Member of Parl. Mr *Tompkins*, Mr *Challenor* and others; But *Waller* fined 10000 l. and perpetual Banishment; *Tompkins* and *Challenor* hanged.

74 Sir *John Hetham* attempted the betraying of *Hull* unto the Queen.

An Order sent down to the Church-wardens, to demolish Altars, to remove the Communion Table from the East end, and to take away all Tapers, Candlesticks, and Basons; and to demolish all Crucifixes, Crosses, and all Pictures and Images of the Trinity and Virgin *Mary*, both within and without all Churches and Chappels.

75 A plot for betraying of *Lincoln* by the two *Purfits*, but preserved.

76 *Glocester* admirably freed by the City Regiments.

77 A rebellion by the *Kentish* malignants about *Tunbridge*.

78 A Ship bound from *Denmark* to the King, of about 300 tun, richly laden with armes and ammunition; another Ship bound from *Newcastle* to *Holland*, laden with Sea-coale, but in the midst thereof was found between 3 or 4000 *l.* hid in the coales, sent to buy armes for the King; a third great ship called the *Fellowship*, of at least 400 tun, carrying 24 peeces of Ordnance, taken by the Parliament.

79 *Scotland* with an army of at least 20000 horse and foot; invited thereunto by the Parl. in the bitter depth of winter, when they marched up to the middle in snow, and were forced to bring their Artillery over the Ice of the frozen river of *Tyne*; and the Citizens of *London* lent the Parl. a 100000 *l.* for the *Scots* first pay, to encourage their advance to help us against the Kings forces.

23. *May* 1643. Voted the Queen Pawning the Jewells of the Crown in *Holland* and therewith buying Armes to assist the warr against the Parl. and her own actual performances with her Popish Army in the North was high Treason, and transmited to the Lords. Images, Crucifixes papisticalbooks in Somerset and Jameses were burnt, and 5 Capuchin friers sent away.

May 1643. an Ordinance for the making of Forts, Trenches, and Bullwarks, about the City, *July* 1. 43. the Assembly of Divines met, Dr *Twiss* Prolocutor 120. the totall.

The Bishop of Canterburies first prayer on the Scaffold. 10. Jan. 1644.

O Eternal God and merciful Father, look down upon me in mercy in the riches and fullness of all thy mercies, look upon me, but not till thou hast nailed my sins to the Cross of Christ, look upon me, but not till thou hast bathed me in the blood of Christ, not till I have hid my self in the wounds of Christ, that so the punishment that is due to my sins may pass over and go over me, and since thou art pleased to try me to the uttermost, I humbly beseech thee give me now in this great instant full patience, irreprehensible comfort, a heart ready to dye for thine honour, and the Kings happiness, and this Churches preservation, and my zeale to these, far from arrogancy be it spoken, in all the sin, humane frailty excepted, and all incidents thereunto, which is yet known of me in this particular for which I now come to suffer, I say in this particular of Treason, but otherwise my sins are many and great, Lord pardon them all, and those especially whatsoever they be which have drawn this present judgement upon me, and when thou hast given me strength to bear it, then do with me as seemes best in thine owne eyes, and carry me through death, that I may look upon it in what visage soever it shall appear to me, and that there may be a stop of this

Sr Alexander Carew, Sr John Hotham, Captn Hotham & the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, beheaded on Tower-hill for Treason against ye Parliament 1645.

issue of blood in this more than miserable Kingdom; I shall desire, that I may pray for the people too, as well as for my self: O Lord, I beseech thee give grace of repentance to all people that have a thirst for blood, but if they will not repent, then scatter their devices so, and such as are or shall be contrary to the glory of thy great name, the truth and sincerity of Religion, the establishment of the King, and his posterity after him in their just rights and priviledges, the honour and conservation of Parl. in their ancient and just power, the preservation of this poor Church in her truth, peace and patrimony, and the settlement of this distracted and distressed people under the ancient laws, and in their native liberties; and when thou hast done all this in mercy for them, O Lord, fill their hearts with thankfullness, and with religious dutiful obedience to thee and thy Commandements all their dayes: So Amen, Lord Jesus, and I beseech thee receive my soul to mercy. Our Father, &c.

The Bishop of Canterburies last prayer on the Scaffold.

Lord I am comming as fast as I can, I know I must pass through the shadow of death before I can come to see thee, but it is but umbra mortis, a meere shadow of death, a little darkness upon nature, but thou by thy merits and passion hast broke through the jawes of death; so, Lord, receive my soul, and have mercy on me, and blesse this Kingdom with peace and plenty, and with brotherly love and charity, that there may not be this effusion of Christian blood amongst them, for Jesus Christ his sake, if it be thy will. And when he said, Lord receive my soul, which was his designe, the Executioner did his office.

80 A deſigne to ſtarve the City, by breaking into *Surry*, *Suſſex*, *Kent*, but diſappointed by S. *W. Waller*, with the help of the City Regiments.

81 The King granted a ceſſation of armes with the bloody rebels of *Ireland*, but it was obſerved he never proſpered after that.

82 A Solemn League and Covenant taken by the Lords and Commons in Parl. and by the City of *London*, and all parts of the Kingdom, in the Parl. power.

83 *Nottingham* Town and Caſtle to have been betrayed, but prevented by Col. *Hutchinſon*.

A Ship from Denmark of 300 Tuns Laden for the moſt part with Round-heads, they were halfe Pike-ſtaves, with a great knob at the end of it full of Iron ſpikes, ſent to the King, and great treaſure; but that year the Swedes fell into Denmark, and took away half his Country from him 1643.

84 A plot againſt the City of *London*, by Sir *Baſil Brook*, Col. *Read*, Mr *Ripley*, & *Vilot*, 2 Citizens of *London*, and others; but prevented.

1644.

85 Two deſperate plots for the betraying of *Alsbury*, and one againſt *Southampton*, but all three prevented.

86 Mr *Edward Sanford*, plotted with Cap. *Backhouſe* for the betraying of the city of *Gloceſter* and proffered 5000, *l*, for a reward, 300. *l*. whereof was paid to the ſaid captain, but the plot was fruſtrated.

88 Our Army in *Cornwall* preſerved, with the loſs of our Artillery.

89 A peace pretended at *Uxbridge*, and a treacherous petition framed by the malignants of *Buckingham* ſhire, wherein one Sir *John Lawrence* of that Country was a great ſtickler, but fruſtrated.

90 *Melcomb-Regis*, to have bin betrayed, wherein divers of the malignant Townſmen had a principal hand, and Col. *Goring* and Sir *Lewis Dives*, were agents therein, the Town and Forts recovered, and two ſhips with rich prizes from Rhoan in France, were ſeized on to make amends for their trouble.

1645.

91 Earls and Lords from Oxford, ſubmitted themſelves to the Parl.

The famous Victory of *Naſeby* over the Kings Forces, 5000. priſoners taken. A Jewel of 500. *l* ſent to Gen. *Leven* by the Parl. All the Kings Commiſſioners taken at *Shaftsbury*: *Baſing* houſe taken and burnt,

92 A plot in the Weſt againſt the Parl. by the Clubmen.

93 A ſudden plot upon Scotland, which was almoſt over-run by *Monrroſs*, but as ſuddenly recovered again, by Generall *David Leſley*, and *Monrroſs*, diſcomfited and beaten away into the mountaines.

94 A Treaty with the Parl. for a well-grounded peace, and yet at that time the Earle of *Glamorgan*, had a Commission to the ruine of all the protestants in *Ireland*, and consequently in *England* also.

95 The Great Seale broken before the Lords and Commons, on Tuesday the 11. of *August* 1646.

The Negative Oath,

I A. B. Do swear from my heart, that I will not directly nor indirectly adhere unto or willingly assist the King in this Warre, or in this cause against the Parl. And I do likewise swear that my comming and submitting my self under the power and protection of the Parl, is without any manner of designe whatsoever, to the prejudice of the proceedings of the two Houses of this Parl. and without the direction, privity, and advice of the King, or any of his Councell, or Officers, other then what I have now made known. So help me God, and the Contents of this Book.

1646.

Ordered that whosoever conceals the Kings person, shall be a Traytor.

A Letter concerning the Kings coming to the Scots *Army May* 5. 1646.

RIght Honourable, The discharging of our selves of the duty we owe to the Kingdom of *England*, to you as Commissioners from the same, moves us to acquaint you with the Kings comming in to our Army this morning, which having overtaken us unexpectedly, hath filled us with amazement, and made us like men that dreame; we cannot think that he could have been so unadvised in his resolutions, as to have cast himself upon

on us, with out a real intention to give full satisfaction to both Kingdoms in all their just and reasonable demands, in all those things that concerne Religion and Righteousnes; whatsoever be his dispositions or resolutions, you may be assured, that we shall never entertaine any thought, nor correspondency with any purpose, or countenance any indeavours that may in any circumstance incroach upon our League and Covenant, or weaken the union or confidence betwixt the nations. that union to our Kingdom was the matter of many prayers, and as nothing was more joyful unto us then to have it set on foot, so hitherto have we thought nothing too deare to maintaine it, and we trust to walke with such faithfullnes and truth in this particular, that as we have the testimony of a good conscience within our selves, so you, and all the world shall see, that we mind your interest with as much integrity and care as our own, being confident you will entertaine no other thought of us.

Signed May 5, 1646 *LOTHIAN.*

A Remonstrance exhibited in the name of the Lord Major, Aldermen and Common-councell of the City of *London* to the High Court of Parl

1 That some strict and speedy course may be taken for the suppressing of all private and separate Congregations. 2 That all *Anabaptists, Brownists, Heretick's, Schismatick's, Elasphemers,* and all such Sectaries as conforme not to the publique discipline established, or to be established by the Parliament, may fully be declared against, and some effectual course settled for proceeding against such persons. 3 That as we are all Subjects of one Kingdom, so all may be equally required to yeeld obedience to the Government either set, or to be set forth. 4 That no person disaffected to the *Presbyterian* Government, set, or to be set forth by the Parliament, may be imployed in any place of publique trust.

The King gave speedy order to several Officers for the surrender of the Towns Castles, and Forts, which then were in the hands of the Kings Commanders, viz. *Oxford, Worcester, Litchfeild,* and *Wallingford.*

A petition delivered to his Excellency from the Officers and Souldiers in the Army, touching their faithfullnes in the Parl. service, doing Summer service in the Winter season, &c. Further presented severall desires of theirs.

1 That an Ordinance of Indempnity with the Royall assent be desired. 2 That satisfaction may be given to the Petitioners for their arrears, both in their former service, and in this Army before it is disbanded. 3 That those who have voluntarily served the Parliament may not be prest to serve in another Kingdom, &c. 4 That those who have lost lives, limbs,

or

oreſtates, may be provided for, and relieved.

1647

The Apology in anſwer to his Excellencies letter, relating their ſenſe of a ſecond ſtorm hanging over their heads, by the malice of a ſecret enemy, worſe then the former now vanquiſhed, expreſſing their ſorrow that they cannot deſire their own ſecurity without hazard to his Excellency, &c.

Concerning the abuſe to divers wel-affected to the Army by impriſonment, to the ruine of their eſtates, and loſs of their lives.

And for their candid intentions and endeavours declared no leſs then troublers, and enemies to the ſtate and Kingdom, reſolving rather to dye like men, then to be enſlaved and hanged like dogs &c.

A Letter from his Excellency to the Earl of *Manchester*, concerning the votes of both Houſes, as alſo his grief of heart for the diſtractions between the Parl and Army deſiring that all things may be determined in love, &c.

That the Souldiers of *Holdenby*, with the Kings conſent, brought him away from thence, &c. That his Majeſty was unwilling to return back again to *Holdenby*, &c. And that the removall of his Majeſty from *Holdenby*, was no deſigne, knowledge, or privity on his part, &c,

A particular charge againſt the 11. members impeached by the Army.

1 That Mr *Denzil Hollis* being one of the ſpeciall Commiſſioners for the Parl. to preſent propoſitions to the King at *Oxford*, made private addreſſes to the Kings party then in armes againſt the Parl. and did ſecretly plot and adviſe them againſt the Parl. &c. 2 That the ſaid Mr *Denzil Hollis*, and Sir *Phillip Stapleton*, during the late war, when the Earle of *Lindſey* went from the Tower to *Oxford*, ſent ſeveral meſſages of intelligence to the Earle of *Dorſet*, &c. 3 That the ſaid Mr *Hollis*, Sir *Phillip Stapleton*, Sir *Wil. Lewis*, Sir *John Clotworthy*, Sir *Wil. Waller*, Sir *John Maynard*, Ma. Gen. *Maſſie*, Mr *Glyn*, Mr *Long*, Col. *Edward Harley*, and *Anthony Nicholas*, in the months of *March*, *April*, *May*, and *June* laſt; in proſecution of their evill deſigns, met in divers places with perſons diſaffected to the State, for holding correſpondency with the Queen of *England* now in *France*, and incouraged her party there. 4 And indeavoured to bring in forraigne forces, and liſted divers Commanders and Souldiers there to raiſe and leavy a new war. 5 And affronted divers Petitioners that came in a peaceable manner, boyſterouſly aſſaulting them, &c. 6 Impriſoned ſome Members of the Army, and to diſoblige the Army from the Parl.

The ſolemn engagement of the Citizens, Commanders, Officers, and Souldiers, &c.

We

We do solemnly engage our selves, and vow unto Almighty God, That we will to the utmost of our power cordially endeavour, that his Majesty may speedily come to his Houses of Parl. with honour, safety, and freedom, and that without the nearer approach of the Army, there to confirm such things as he hath granted the 12, of *May* last: in answer to the Propositions of both Kingdomes, and that with a personal Treaty with his two Houses of Parl. and the Commissioners of *Scotland*, such things as are yet in difference may be speedily setled, and a firm and lasting peace established.

The Army marching towards the City, orders were given to the Trainbands to go to the works. The Auxilaries are raised to defend the City. A Proclamation by beat of Drum for all that are able to bear Arms and are not listed to come to receive them. The House of Commons and the Lords likewise met according to the Order of adjournment, *July* 30. but neither of the Speakers.

At length they proceeded to a new election and voted Mr *Pelham* a Counsellour, and Member of the Commons House, Speaker *pro tempore*.

The Lords made choice of the Lord *Grey* to be speaker of their House *pro tempore*. The Sergeant at Armes being absent with the Mace when the Commons chose their Speaker, had the City Mace, and chose Mr *Norfolk* Sergant at Armes. After which, proceeding to debate the great affaires touching the City and Kingdom, they voted as followes:

1 That the King come to *London*. 2 That the *Militia* of the City shall have full power to raise what Forces they shall think fit to the same.

3 That they may make choice of a Commander in chiefe to be approved of by the House, and such Commander to present other officers to be approved of by the *Militia*. The common-councell made choise of Major Generall *Massey* to command in chiefe all the City Forces.

Ordered by the *Militia* that all Reformadoes and other officers should the next day at two of the clock be listed in St. *Jamses* fields, where was a great appearance. Order given for stayirg of horses in the City, and many listed. Most of the eleven Members sate in the House, and in the afternoone M. Ger. *Massey*, Sir *William Waller*, and Col. Gen. *Poyntz*, were at listing the Reformadoes. Declaration of the Lord Major Aldermen, and Common-councell.

A briefe of which, that his Majesty was surprised at *Holdenby*, and no place for his Majesties residence allowed by the Army nearer then their Quarters; therefore to settle peace, and establish true Religion, ease the Kingdomes burden, establish his Majesties just rights, maintaine the

Parl.

Parl, Priviledges, and relieve bleeding *Ireland*, they profeſs the main of their enterprife, &c. A Petition in the names of many thouſands well-affected Citizens for ſome way of compoſure, &c.

At which time Col. Gen. *Poyntz* and other officers of the new liſt, attending for their orders upon the *Militia*, came into Guild-hall-yard, and moſt cruelly hackt and hew'd many of the aforeſaid Petitioners, divers whereof were mortally wounded, whereof ſome ſince dyed.

Lord *Say*, Lord *Magreſie*, other Lords, with many of the Houſe of Commons, came to the Head quarters; deſiring the Generalls protection.

Six Aldermen, and twelve Common-counceli men ſent with a letter to the Generall, declaring their unwillingneſs to a new War. A letter from Southwark, relating their withſtanding the deſign of raiſing a new War, deſiring protection. *Maſſey* ſends Scouts, but neare *Brainford* thirty chaſed by ten, and tooke four of *Maſſies*.

Col. *Rainſborough*, Col. *Huſon*, Col. *Pride*, and Col. *Thiſtlwet*, marched into *Southwarke*; the Fort yeelded without oppoſition.

The Members forced away returne. The Houſes being ſat with their old Speakers, *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax*, made high Conſtable of the Tower.

His Excellency marches through the city from eleven untill 8 at night.

A letter from Lieu. Gen. *Cromwel*, that his Majeſty had withdrawne himſelf at 9. the laſt night, having left his cloake and ſome letters.

His Majeſties laſt Letter, Hampton-Court, *Novem.* 11.1645.

Liberty being that which in all times hath been, but eſpecially now is the condition, the aime and deſire of all men, Common reaſon ſhews that Kings leſs then any ſhould endure captivity; yet I call God to witneſs with what patience I have endured a tedious reſtraint, which ſo long as I had any hopes that this ſort of my ſuffering might conduce to the peace of theſe three Kingdomes, or the hindring of more effuſion of blood, I did willingly undergoe, but now finding by too certaine proofes, that this my continued patience would not only turne to my perſonall ruine, but likewiſe be of much more prejudice to the furtherance to the publique good, I thought I was bound as well by naturall as politicall obligations to ſeeke my ſafety by retiring my ſelf for ſome time from publique view both of my friends and enemies, and I appeal to all indifferent men to judge, if I have not cauſe to free my ſelf from the hands of thoſe who change their principles with their condition, and who are not aſhamed openly to intend the deſtruction of the Nobility, by taking away their negative voyce, and with whom the levellers doctrine is rather countenanced then puniſhed; and as for their intentions to my perſon, their changing and putting

more strict guards upon me, with the discharging most of all the servants of mine, who formerly they admitted to wait upon me, do sufficiently declare: nor would I have this my retirement mis-interpreted for I shall earnestly and unceſſantly endeavour the feeling of a safe and well grounded peace, where ever I am or shall be and that (as much as may be) without the effusion of more Christian blood, for which how many times have I prest to be heard, and yet no ear given to me; and can any reasonable man think (according to the ordinary course of affairs, there can be a setled peace without it, or that God will bless those that refuse to hear their own King? surely no; I must further add that (besides what concerns my self) unless all other chief interests have not only a hearing, but likewise just satisfaction given to them (to wit the Presbyterians, Independents, Army, those who have adhered to me, and even the Scots) I say there cannot (I speak not of miracles, it being in my opinion a sinful presumption in such cases to expect or trust to them) be a safe and lasting peace: now as I cannot deny but that my personal security is the urgent cause of this my retirement, so I take God to witness, the publique peace is no less before mine eyes, and I can find no better way to express this my profession (I know not what a wiser man may do) then by desiring and urging that all chief Interests may be heard, to the end each may have just satisfaction; as for example, the Army (for the rest, though necessary, yet I suppose are not difficult to consent) ought (in my judgement) to enjoy the liberty of their consciences, and have an act of Oblivion or Indemnity which should extend to the rest of all my subjects) and that all their arrears should be speedily and duly paid, which I will undertake to do, so I may be heard, and that I be not hindred from using such lawful and honest means as I shall chuse: To conclude, let me be heard with freedom, honour, and safety, and I shall instantly break through this cloud of retirement, and shall shew my self to be *Pater Patriæ*.

C. R.

A great Tumult, Insurrection, and Mutiny in London, breaking open divers houses, and magazines of Arms and Ammunition, breaking open divers houses, seizing on the Drums, Gates, Chains, and Watches of the City, assaulted and shot into the L. Majors house, and killed one of his guard, &c.

1648.

May 16. Surry Petitioners came to Westminster, and made a great shout, and cryed *Hay for King* CHARLS; *We will pull the Members out by the Ears*; disarmed two sentinels, knockt them down, one sentinel refusing to be disarmed, the Petitioners got within his Arms, one of them drew

drew his ſword and run him through,and the Petitioners drew their ſwords on the Troopers, and ſaid, fall on for King *Charls*, now or never ; but a party of 500 foot did take ſome : of the Petitioners were ſlain four or five, of the ſouldiers two.

The old L. *Goring* proclaimed General at the head of the Kentiſh Army upon the Hill neer Alisford conſiſted of 8000. beſides thoſe in Maidſtone,there were neer 300 ſlain,and about 2300 Priſoners, many of them taken in the Woods, hop-yards, and fields ; alſo Gentlemen of good quality, there were about 500 Horſe, 3000 Arms, 9 foot Colours,and 8 pieces of Canon,with ſtore of Ammunition taken: Their word at the engagement was *King and Kent*, Ours *Truth* : They being routed,marched over Rocheſter Bridge towards Black-Heath,with about 3000 Horſe and Foot, moſt Cavaliers,Prentiſes,and Watermen,and fled over the water into Eſſex by Woollidge and Greenwich.

The Duke of Buckingham, L. *Francis*, E. of Holland, L. *Andrew*, L. *Cambden*, and others, roſe in Surrey, and made Proclamation that they expected the Parl. would have ſetled the Kingdom,but becauſe they have not, they would ſetch the King,and live and dy with him to ſettle it.

July 11. 1648. was the ſurrender of *Pembroke* Caſtle.

The Scots entring the Kingdom *July* 11. 1648. Maj. Gen. *Lambert* ſent this letter to Duke *Hamiltton*.

MY Lord, *Having received Information that ſome Forces of Horſe and Foot are marched out of* Scotland *into this Kingdom under your Excellencies Command, I have ſent this Bearer unto you, deſiring to know*

the truth and intent thereof, and whether they are come in oppoſition to the Forces in thoſe parts, raiſed by the Authority of the Parl. of England *and now in proſecution of their Commands, I deſire your Lordſhips ſpeedy anſwer, and reſt* Your Excellencies humble ſervant, *J. Lambert.*

Duke *Hambletons* Anſwer.

NOble Sir, *I received yours of the* 11th *of this inſtant, in anſwer whereunto I ſhall only ſay, the Information you received is true, for according to the commands of the Committee of Eſtates of the Parl. of* Scotland, *there are Forces both of Horſe and Foot come into this Kingdom, under my conduct for proſecution of the ends mentioned in my letter of the 6. to which I refer you, intending to oppoſe any that are or ſhall be in Arms for obſtructing thoſe pious, loyal, and juſt ends, and ſo remain* Hambleton.

The Town of *Colcheſter* delivered up, Sr *Ch. Lucas*, and Sr *Geo. Liſle* ſhot to death. L. Col. *Lilburn* revolted, declared for the King, Sr *Arthur Haſlerigge* ſtorm'd the Caſtle, *Lilburn*'s head was ſet upon a pole.

June 5. The L. of *Warwick* went to *Portſmouth*, to bring into obedience the mutinous Sea-men; there was with the L. of Warwick, the *Phœnix*, *Mary*, *Roſe*, *Robert*, *Noneſuch*, *Lilly*, *Lyon Bonadvenure*, *Antilope*, *Swiftſure*, *Hector*, and *Fellowſhip*.

A ſhort Abridgement of the Engagement made by the Common Councel Commanders, Souldiers, and Commiſſion Officers in *London*.

WE declare to ingage as much as in us lies, to defend the King and Parl. from all violence, and to the end we may be inabled to perform the ſame, We humbly offer, that the Forces in the Inie may be one entire Militia, and no Forces may be raiſed, but by Authority of the ſaid Militia, by conſent of the Common Councel. We deſire no Forces in Arms might come within 30. *miles of* London *during the Treaty, and for thoſe within, what perſons ſoever ſhall make any tumult, ſhall be put to death, Ordered that the Common Counceil men and Commanders ſhall within their ſeveral Precincts go from houſe to houſe, to receive concurrence to the ſaid Ingagement.*

Decemb. 1648 The Houſe having notice of the Kings carrying to Hurſt Caſtle, Voted, That the ſeizing his perſon was without their advice or conſent.

Dec. 5. The Houſe Voted, That His Maj. conceſſions to their Propoſals, was ground ſufficient to ſettle the Peace of the Kingdom.

Dec. 6. Col. *Rich*'s and Col. *Pride*'s Reg. garded the Parl. & ſeized ſome Members.

Maj. Gen. *Brown* Sheriff of *London* was apprehended *Decemb.* 12.

Dec. 13. The Houſe Voted That the Lords and Commons, declare they will make no further Addreſſes to the King, nor none ſhall be by any perſon whatſoever without leave of the Parl. and if any make breach of this Order, they ſhall incur the Penalty of High Treaſon, and that they will receive no more any Meſſage from the King, to both or either Houſes of Parl.

An Ordinance ſent to the Lords for the Tryall of the King, but they rejected the Commiſſion, and adjourned 8. daies.

Ser. *Dandy*, Ser. at Arms to the Commiſſioners, rode into *Weſtminſter* Hall, with the Mace belonging to the Houſe of Commons on his ſhoulder, and ſome Officers attending him all bare, and 6. Trumpeters on Horſeback, a guard of Horſe and foot attending

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in the Pallace yard, and Proclamation was made, *All that had any thing for matter of Fact against* Charles Stuart *King of England, to bring it in to the Commissioners.*

Jan. 19. 1648. That this present Seal of *England* should be broken in pieces, and a new one forth with made, and ordered that the Arms of *England*, and *Ireland*, should be Ingraven on the one side, on the other side a Map of the Parl. with these Words in, *The first yeer of freedom by Gods blessing restored*, 1648.

The Charge of the Commons of England, against Charles Stuart *King of England.*

THat the said *Ch. Stuart*, being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a *limited Power*, to govern by, and according to the Laws of the Land, and not otherwise; and by his Truth, Oath, and Office, being obliged to use the power committed to him *For the good and benefit of the People*, and for the Preservation of their rights and Liberties; yet nevertheless out of a wicked design, to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and Tyrannical power, to rule, *according to his will*; and to overthrow the Rights and Liberties of the People; yea, to take away, and make void the foundations thereof, and of all redress and remedy of mis-government, which by the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdom, were reserved on the Peoples behalf, in the Right and Power of frequent and successive Parl. or Nationall meetings in Councell; He, the said *Ch. Stuart* for accomplishment of his *Designes*, and for the protecting of himself and his adherents, in His and Their *wicked practises* to the same Ends, hath traiterously and maliciously levyed War against the *present Parl. and the people therein Represented.*

Particularly, upon or about the 30. day of *June*, in the yeer of our Lord, 1642. At *Beverley* in the County of *York*; and upon or about the 30. day of *July*, in the yeer aforesaid, in the County of the City of *York*; and upon, or about the 24. day of *August*, in the same yeer at the County of the Town of *Nottingham*, (when and where he set *His Standard of War*;) And also on, or about the 23. day of *October*, in the same yeer, at *Edge Hill*, and *Keintonfield*, in the County of *Warwick*; And upon, or about the 30 day of *Nov.* in the same year, at *Brainford* in the county of *Middlesex*; And upon or about the 30. day of *August*, in the yeer of our Lord, 1643. at *Caversham bridge*, neer *Reading* in the county of *Berks*; And upon, or about the 30. day of *Octob.* in the yeer last mentioned, at, or neer the City of *Gloucester*; and upon or about the 30. day of *Nov.* in the yeer last mentioned at *Newberry*, in the County of *Berks*; And upon, or about the 31 day of *July*, in the yeer of our Lord 1644. at *Cropredy bridge*, in the county of *Oxon*; and upon, or about the 30. day of *Sep.* in the yeer last mentioned, at *Bodmin*, and other places neer adjacent, in the county of *Cornwall*. And upon, or about the 30. day of *Nov.* in the yeer last mentioned, at *Newbery* aforesaid; and upon, or about the 8. day of *June*, in the yeer of our Lord, 1645. at the Town of *Leicester*, and also upon the 14. day of the same moneth, in the same yeer, at *Naseby field*, in the county of *Northampton*. At which severall times and places, or most of them, and at many other places, in this Land, at several other times, within the yeers afore mentioned: And in the yeer of our Lord 1646 He the said *Ch. Stuart* hath caused and procured many thousands of the free people of the Nation to be slain; and by *divisions parties and Insurrections* within this Land; by Invasions from forraign parts, endeavoured and procured by him, and by many other *evill wayes and means* He the said *Ch. Stuart* hath not only maintained and carried on the said War, both by Land and Sea, during the yeers before mentioned; but also hath *renewed*, or caused to be renewed the said War against the Parliament, and good people of this Nation, in this present year 1648. in the Counties of *Kent*, *Essex*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Middlesex*, and many other Counties and places in *Engl* and *Wales*, and also by Sea; and particularly, He the said *Ch. Stuart* hath for that purpose given *Commissions to his Son* the Prince and others; whereby, *Besides multitudes of other persons*, many such, as were by the Parl. intrusted and imployed for the Nation, being by him or his Agents corrupt-

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ed, to the betraying of their Trust and revolting from the Parl. have had entertainment and commission for the continuing and renewing of *War* and *Hostility* against the said Parl. and *people*, as aforesaid. By which cruel and unnatural Wars by him the said *Ch. Stuart*, continued and renewed as aforesaid, much innocent blood of the Free-people of this *Nation* hath been spilt; many Families have been undone, the Publike Treasury wasted and exhausted, trade obstructed, and miserably decayed; vast expense and damage to the Nation incurred, and many parts of the Land spoiled, some of them even to desolation.

And for farther prosecution of his said evil *Designes*, He the said *Ch. Stuart*, doth still continue his Commissions to the said Prince, and other Rebels and Revolters, both English and forreiners, and to the Earl of *Ormond*, and to the Irish Rebels and Revolters associated with him; from whom further Invasions are threatned, upon the procurement, and on the behalf of the said *Charles Stuart*.

All which wicked Designes, Wars, and evill practises of him the said *Ch. Stuart*, have been and are carried on for the advancing and upholding of the personall Interest of Will and Power, and pretended *Prerogative* to himself and his Family against the publique Interest, Common Right, Liberty, Justice, and Peace *Of the people of this Nation*; by, and for whom he was entrusted, as aforesaid.

By all which it appeareth, that He the said *Ch. Stuart* hath been, and is the Occasioner, Author, and Contriver of the said Unnaturall, cruell, and bloody Wars; and therein guilty of all the Treasons, Murthers, Rapines, Burnings, Desolations, damage and mischief to this Nation, acted or committed in the said Wars, or occasioned thereby.

And the said *John Cook*, by Protestation (save on the behalf of the People of *England*, the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other charge against the said *Ch. Stuart*; and also of replying to the answers which the said *Ch. Stuart* shall make to the premisses, or any charge that shall be so exhibited) doth, for the said Treasons and Crimes, on the behalf of the said People of *England*, Impeach the said *Ch. Stuart* as a Tyrant, Traitor, Murtherer, and a publike and implacable Enemy to the Common-wealth of *England*; And pray, That the said *Ch. Stuart* King of *England*, may be put to answer all and every the Premisses; that such proceedings, Examinations, Tryall, Sentence, and judgement, may be thereupon had, as shall be agreeable to justice.

The King's last Speech made upon the Scaffold.

King. I Shall be very little heard of any body here, I shall therefore speak a word unto you here; indeed I could hold my peace very well, if I did not think that holding my peace, would make some men think that I did submit to the guilt, as well as to the punishment; but I think it is my duty to God first, and to my Country, for to clear my self both as an honest man, and a good Christian, I shall begin first with my Innocency. In truth I think it not very needfull for me to insist long upon this, for all the world knows that I never did begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament, and I call God to witnesse, to whom I must shortly make an account, that I never did intend for to incroach upon their Priviledges, they began upon me, it is the Militia, they began upon, they confest that the Militia was mine, but they thought it fit for to have it from me; and to be short, if any body will look to the dates of Commissions, of their Commissions and mine, and likewise to the Declarations, will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I: so that as for the guilt of these enormous crimes that are laid against me, I hope in God that God will clear me of it, I will not, I am in charity, God forbid that I should lay it upon the two Houses of Parliament, there is no necessity of either, I hope they are free of this guilt; for I do believe that ill Instruments between them and me, has been the cause of all this blood shed; so that by way of speaking, as I find my self clear of this, I hope (and pray God) that they may too: yet

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for all this, God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian, as not to say that Gods judgements are just upon me: Many times he does pay Justice by an unjust Sentence, that is ordinary; I will onely say this, That an unjust Sentence that I suffered to take effect, is punished now by an unjust Sentence upon me, that is, so farre *I* have said, to shew you that I am an innocent man.

Now for to shew you that I am a good Christian: *I* hope there is a good man *(pointing to Dr. Juxson,)* that will bear me witnesse, that I have forgiven all the world; and those in particular that have been the chief causers of my death; who they are God knows, I do not desire to know, I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my charity must go farther, I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular, I pray God with St. *Stephen*, that this be not laid to their charge; nay, not onely so, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdome: So (Sirs) I do wish with all my soul, and I do hope (there is some here will carry it further) that they may endeavour the Peace of the Kingdom. Now (Sirs) I must shew you how you are out of the way, and will put you in a way; first, you are out of the way, for certainly all the way you ever have had yet as I could find by any thing, is in the way of Conquest; certainly this is an ill way, for Conquest (Sir) in my opinion is never just, except there be a good just Cause, either for matter of wrong or just Title, and then if you go beyond it, that makes it unjust at the end, that was just at first: But if it be onely matter of Conquest, then it is a great Robbery; as a Pirate said to *Alexander*; that He was the great Robber, he was but a petty Robber; and so, Sirs, I do think the way that you are in, is much out of the way. Now Sir, for to put you in the way, believe it you will never do right, nor God will never prosper ou, untill you give God his due, the King his due, (that is, my Successors,) and the people their due; I am as much for them as any of you: You must give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church (according to his Scriptures,) which is now out of order: For to set you in a way particularly now I cannot, but onely this, A Nationall Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this; when that every Opinion is freely and clearly heard.

For the King indeed I will not, the Lawes of the Land will clearly instruct you for that; therefore, because it concerns my own particular I onely give you a touch of it.

For the people, and truly *I* desire their Liberty and Freedome, as much as any body whomsoever; but I must tell you, that their Liberty and their Freedom, consists in having of Government; those Lawes, by which their life and their goods may be most their own. It is not for having share in Government (Sir) that is nothing pertaining to them. A Subject and a Soveraign, are clean different things; and therefore untill they do that, I mean, that you do put the people in that Liberty as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this that now I am come here: If I would have given way to an Arbitrary way, for to have all Lawes changed according to the power of the Sword, *I* needed not to have come here; and therefore, I tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your charge) That I am the Martyr of the people.

Introth Sirs, *I* shall not trouble you much longer; for *I* will onely say this to you, that introth, *I* could have desired some little time longer, because that *I* would have put this that *I* have said in a little more order, and a little better digested than *I* have done; and therefore *I* hope you will excuse Me.

I have delivered my Conscience, *I* pray God, that you do take those counsels that are best for the good of the Kingdom, and your own Salvations.

The Bishop of London minding him to say something concerning his Religion

King. I think you very heartily (my Lord) for that, *I* had almost forgotten it. As

troth Sirs, my Conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to all the World; and therefore I declare before you all, That I die a Christian according to the Profession of the Church of *England*, as I found it left me by my Father; and this honest man I think will witnesse it. Then turning to the Officers said, Sirs, excuse me for this same; I have a good cause and I have a gracious God; I will say no more. Then turning to Colonel *Hacker* he said, Take care that they do not put Me to pain, and Sir, this and it please you; But then a Gentleman coming near the Ax, the King said take heed of the Ax, pray take heed of the Ax. Then the King speaking to the Executioner, said, I shall say but very short prayers, and when I thrust out my hands—Then the King called to Dr. *Juxon* for his night cap, and having put it on, he said to the Executioner, does my hair trouble you, who desired him to put it all under his Cap, which the King did accordingly, by the help of the Executioner and the Bishop, then the King turning to Dr *Juxon* said, I have a good cause, and a gracious God on my side.

Dr. *Juxon*. There is but one Stage more, this Stage is turbulent and troublesome, it is a short one, but you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way, it will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you shall find a great deal of Cordiall joy and comfort.

King. I go from a corruptible, to an incorruptible Crown, where no disturbance can be.

Doct. You are exchanged from a temporall to an Eternall Crown, a good exchange.

Then the King took off his Cloak and his George, giving his George to Dr. *Juxon*, saying, Remember; 'tis thought for the Prince, and some other small Ceremonies past, after which, the King stooping down, laid his Neck upon the block, after a very little pause, stretched forth his hands, the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his Body; his Body was put in a Coffin, covered with black velvet, and removed to his lodging Chamber at Whitehal.

An Act prohibiting the proclaiming of any Person to be King of England, &c.

WHereas *Charles Stuart* King of *England*, being for the notorious Treasons, Tyrannies and Murthers, committed by him in the late unnaturall and cruell Wars condemned to death; Whereupon, after Execution of the same, severall pretences may be made and Title set on foot unto the Kingly Office, to the apparent hazard of the publique Peace. For prevention thereof, Be it enacted and Ordained by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever do presume to Proclaim, Declare, Publish, or any way promote *Charles Stuart*, Son of the said *Charles*, commonly called Prince of *Wales* or any other person to be King, or chief Magistrate of England, or of Ireland, or of any the Dominions belonging to them or chief of them, by colour of Inheritance, Succession, Election, or any other claim whatsoever, without the free consent of the people in Parliament first had, and signified by a particular Act or Ordinance for that purpose, any Statute, Law, usage or custome to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained, That whosoever shall contrary to this Act, proclaim, declare, publish, or any way promote the said *Charles Stuart* the Son, or any other person to be King or chief Magistrate of England or of Ireland, or of any the Dominions belonging to them, or to either of them, without the said consent in Parliament signified as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged a Traitor to the Commonwealth, and shall suffer the pains of death, and such other punishment as belong to the crime of high Treason. And all Officers, as well Civill as military, and all other well-affected persons are hereby authorized & required forthwith to apprehend all such offenders, and to bring them to safe custody to the next Justice of the Peace, that they be proceeded against accordingly.

H. Scobel Cler. Parl. D. Com.

LONDON, Imprimatur Theodore Jennings.

The severall speeches of Duke *Hamilton* Earl of *Cambridge*, *Henry* Earl of *Holland*, and *Arthur* Lord *Capel*.

Spoken upon the Scaffold immediately before their Execution, on *Friday* the ninth of *March*, 1649.

I Think it is truly not very necessary for me to speak much, there are many Gentlemen and Souldiers there that see me, but my voice truely is so weake, so low, that they connot heare me, neither truly was I ever at any time so much in love with speaking, or with any thing I had to expresse, that I tooke delight in it; yet this being the last time that I am to doe so, by a Divine Providence of Almighty God, who hath brought me to this end justly for my sins; I shall to you *Sir*, Master *Sheriffe*, declare thus much, as to the matter that I am now to suffer for, which is as being a Traytor to the Kingdome of *England*: Truly Sir, It was a Country that I equally loved with my owne, I made no difference, I never intended either the generality of its prejudice, or any particular mans in it; what I did was by the command of the Parliament of the Country where I was borne, whose command I could not disobey, without running into the same hazard there, of that condition that I now am in.

It pleased God so to dispose that Army under my command, as it was ruined; and I, as their Generall, cloathed with a commission, stand here, now ready to dye; I shall not trouble you with repeating of my plea, what I said in my owne Defence at the Court of *JUSTICE*, my selfe being satisfied with the commands that is laid upon me, and they satisfied with the Justness of their Procedure, according to the Laws of this Land. God is just, and howsoever I shall not say any thing as to the matter of the sentence, but that I doe willingly submit to his Divine Providence, and acknowledge that very many wayes I deserve even a worldly punishment, as well as hereafter, for

we are all sinfull, *Sir*, and I a great one; yet for my comfort, I know there is a God in Heaven that is exceeding mercifull; I know my Redeemer sits at his right hand, and am confident (clapping his hand on his breast,) is mediating for me at this instant, I am hopefull through his free grace and all-sufficient merits, to be pardoned of my sins, and to be received into his mercy, upon that I rely, trusting to nothing but the free grace of God through *Jesus Christ*, I have not been tainted in my Religion I thank God for it, since my Infancy it hath been such as hath been profest in the Land, and established, and now it is not this Religion, or that Religion, nor this or that fancie of men that is to be built upon, it is but one that's right, one that's sure, and that comes from God, *Sir*, and in the free grace of our Saviour. *Sir*, there is truly somewhat that (*he then observing the Writers said,*) had I thought my speech would have been thus taken, I would have digested it into some better method then now I can, and shall desire these Gentlemen that doe write it, that they will not wrong me in it, and that it may not in this manner be published to my disadvantage; for truly I did not intend to have spoken thus when I came here.

There are, *Sirs*, terrible aspersions that has been laid upon my self; truly such as, I thank God, I am very free from; as if my actions and intentions had not been such as they were pretended for; but that notwithstanding what I pretended it was for the King, there was nothing lesse intended then to serve him in it. I was bred with him for many years, I was his domestique servant, and there was nothing declar'd by the Parliament that was not really intended by me; and truly, in it I ventured my life one way, and now I lose it another way: and that was one of the ends, as to the King; I speake onely of that, because the rest has many particulars; and to clear my self from so horrid an aspersion as is laid upon me: neither was there any other designe known to me by the in coming of that Army, then what is really in the Declaration published. His person, I doe professe, I had reason to love, as he was my King, and as he had been my Master: It hath pleased God now to dispose of him, so as it cannot be thought flattery to have said this, or any end in me for the saying of it, but to free my self from that Calumny which lay upon me: I cannot gain by it, yet Truth is that which we shall gaine by for ever.

There hath been much spoken, *Sir*, of an invitation into this Kingdome: it's mentioned in that *Declaration*, and truly to that I did and doe remit my self: and I have been very much laboured for discoveries of these inviters, 'Tis no time to dissemble, How willing I was to have served this Nation in any thing that was in my power, is known to very many honest, pious and religious men; and how ready I would have been to have done what I could to have served them, if it had pleased them to have preserved my life, in whose hands there was a power: They have not thought it fit, and so I am become unusefull in that which willingly I would have done. As I said at first (Sir) so I say now concerning that point; I wish the Kingdome happiness, I wish it peace; and truly Sir, I wish that this bloud of mine may be the last that is drawn: and howsoever I may perhaps have some reluctancie with my

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ſelf as to the matter of my ſuffering, for my fact, yet I freely forgive all; Sir, I carry no rancour along with me to my grave: His will be done that has created both heaven and earth, and me a poor miſerable ſinfull creature now ſpeaking before him. For me to ſpeak, Sir, to you of State-buſineſſe, and the Government of the Kingdome, or my opinon in that, or for any thing in that nature, Truly it is to no end, it contributes nothing: My owne inclination hath been to peace, from the beginning; and it is known to many, that I never was an ill inſtrument betwixt the King and his people; I never acted to the prejudice of the Parliament; I bore no Arms, I medled not with it; I was not wanting by my Prayers to God Almighty for the happineſſe of the King; and truly I ſhall pray ſtill, that God may ſo direct him as that may be done which ſhall tend to his glory, and the peace and happineſſe of the Kingdome.

For my Religion, that which I ſaid was the eſtabliſhed Religion, and that which I have practiſed in my owne Kingdome where I was borne and bred; my Tenets they need not to be expreſt, they are known to all, and I am not of a rigid opinion; many godly men there are that may have ſcruples which do not concerne me at all at no time; they may differ in opinion, and more now then at any time; differing in opinion does not move me (nor any man) my owne is clear: Sir, the Lord forgive me my ſinnes, and I forgive freely all thoſe that even I might as a worldly man, have the greateſt animoſity againſt; We are bidden to forgive; Sir, 'tis a command laid upon us (and there mentioned) *Forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſſe against us.*

Then the Earl turning to the Executioner, ſaid, ſhall I put on another cap, muſt this hair be turn'd up from my neck, there are three of my ſervants to give ſatisfaction; he alſo asked him which way he would have him lye.

The Executioner pointing to the front of the Scaffold, the Earl replyed, What, my head this way?

After a little diſcourſe in private with ſome of his ſervants, he kneeled downe by the ſide of the Scaffold and prayed a while to himſelf.

Then with a cheerfull and ſmiling countenance, (embracing Dr. *Sibbald*,) he ſaid, Truly Sir, I doe take you in mine arms, and truly I bleſſe God for it, I do not fear, I have an aſſurance that is grounded here (laying his hand upon his heart) now that gives me more true joy then ever I had, I paſſe out of a miſerable world to go into an eternall and glorious Kingdom; and Sir, though I have bin a moſt ſinfull creature, yet Gods mercy I know is infinite, and I bleſſe my God for it, I go with ſo clear a conſcience, that I know not the man that I have perſonally injured.

Then imbracing thoſe his ſervants which were there preſent, ſaid to each of them, You have been very faithfull to me and the Lord bleſſe you.

And ſo turning himſelfe to the Executioner, he ſaid, I ſhall ſay a very ſhort prayer unto my God, while I lye downe there; and when I ſtretch out my hand, (my right hand) then ſir, do your duty; and I doe freely forgive you, and ſo I doe all the world.

Then the E. of *Cambridge* ſaid to the Executioner, Muſt I lye all along? he anſwered, Yes, and't pleaſe your Lordſhip. Then he ſaid, When I ſtretch

out my hands · but I will fit my head, fust tell me if I be right, and how you would have me lye. And being told he must lye a little lower ; he said ;

Well, stay then till I give you the signe. And so having laine a short space devoutly praying to himselfe, he stretch'd out his right hand, whereupon the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was received by two of his servants then kneeling by him, into a Crimson Taffety Scarfe, and that with the body immediately put into a Coffin brought upon the Scaffold for that purpose: and from thence conveyed to the house that was Sir *John Hamilons* at the Mews, where it now remains.

The Speech of the Earl of Holland upon the Scaffold.

IT is to no purpose (I thinke) to speake any thing here, Which way must I speak? And then being directed to the front of the Scaffold, he (leaning over the raile.) said, I thinke it is fit to say something, since God hath called me to this place. The first thing which I must professe, is, what concerns my Religion, and my breeding, which hath been in a good Family, that hath been ever faithfull to the true Protestant Religion, in the which I have been bred, in the which I have lived, and in the which by Gods grace and mercy I shall dye. I have not lived according to that education I had in that Family

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where I was borne and bred: I hope God will forgive me my sins, since I conceive that it is very much his pleasure to bring me to this place for the sins that I have committed. The cause that hath brought me hither, I beleive by many hath been much mistaken, They have conceived that I have had ill designs to the State, and to the Kingdom: Truly I look upon it as a Judgement, and a just judgement of God; not but I have offended so much the State and the Kingdome, and the Parliament, as that I have had an extream vanity in serving them very extraordinarily. For those actions that I have done, I think it is knowne they have been ever very faithfull to the publique, and very particularly to Parliaments, My affections have been ever expresst truly and clearly to them. The dispositions of affairs now have put things in another posture then they were when I was ingaged with the Parliament: I have never gone off from those Principles that ever I have professed: I have lived in them, and by Gods grace will dye in them. There may be alterations and changes that may carry them further then I thought reasonable, and there I left them: But there hath been nothing that I have said, or done, or professed either by Covenant, or Declaration, which hath not bin very constant, and very clear upon the principles that I ever have gone upon, which was to serve the King the Parliament, Religion (I should have said in the first place) the Common-wealth, and to seek the peace of the Kingdome: That made me thinke it no improper time, being prest out by accidents and circumstances, to seek the Peace of the Kingdome, which I thought was proper, since there was something then in agitation, but nothing agreed on for sending Propositions to the King; that was the furthest aime that I had, and truly beyond that I had no intention, none at all. And God be praised, although my blood comes to be shed here, there was I think scarcely a drop of blood shed in that action that I was ingaged in. For the present affairs, as they are, I cannot tell how to judge of them: and truly they are in such a condition, as (I conceive) no body can make a judgement of them: and therefore I must make use of my prayers, rather then of my opinion, which are, that God won'd blesse this Kingdome, this Nation, this State; that he would settle it in a way agreeable to what this kingdome hath been happily governed under; by a King, by the Lords, by the Commons, a Government that (I conceive) it hath flourished much under, and I pray God the change of it bring not rather a prejudice, a disorder, and a confusion then the contrary. I look upon the Posterity of the King, and truly my conscience directs me to it, to desire, that if God be pleased that these people may look upon them with that affection that they owe, that they may be called in again, and they may be, not through blood, nor through disorder, admitted again into that power, and to that glory that God hath in their birth intended to them. I shall pray with all my Soul for the happinesse of this State, of this Nation, that the blood which is here spilt, may be even the last which may fall among us, and truly I should lay down my life with as much cheerfulnesse as ever person did, if I conceived that there would no more blood follow us; for a State, or affairs that are built upon blood, is a foundation for the most part that doth not prosper.

After the blessing that I give to the Nation, to the Kingdom, and truly to the

the Parliament, I doe wish with all my heart, happineſſe, and a bleſſing to all thoſe that have been authors in this buſineſſe; and truly that have been authors in this very work that bringeth us hither: I doe not only forgive them, but I pray heartily and really for them; as God will forgive my ſins, ſo I deſire God may forgive them.

I have a particular relation, as I am Chancellor of Cambridge, and truly I muſt here, ſince it is the laſt of my prayers, pray to God that that Univerſity may goe on in that happy way which it is in, that God may make it a Nurſery to plant thoſe perſons that may be diſtributed to the Kingdome, that the ſouls of the people may receive a great benefit, and a great advantage by them, and (I hope) God will reward them for their kindneſſe, and their affections that I have found from them. (Looking towards Mr. *Bolton*) I have ſaid what Religion I have been bred in, what Religion I have been born in, what Religion I have practiſed; I began with it, and I muſt end with it. I told you that my actions and my life have not been agreeable to my breeding, I have told you likewiſe that the Family where I was bred hath been an exemplary Family (I may ſay ſo I hope without vanity) of much affection to Religion, and of much faithfulneſſe to this Kingdom, and to this State. I have endeavoured to doe thoſe actions that have become an honeſt man, and which became a good Engliſhman, and which became a good Chriſtian. I have been willing to oblige thoſe that have been in trouble, thoſe that have been in perſecution, and truly I find a great reward of it, for I have found their prayers and their kindneſſe now in this diſtreſſe, and in this condition I am in, and I thinke it a great reward, and I pray God reward them for it.

I am a great ſinner, and I hope God will be pleaſed to hear my prayers, to give me faith to truſt in him, that as he hath called me to death at this place, he will make it but a paſſage to an eternall life through Jeſus Chriſt, which I truſt to, which I rely upon, and which I expect by the merey of God. And ſo I pray God bleſſe you all, and ſend that you may ſee this to be the laſt execution, and the laſt blood that is likely to be ſpilt among you. And then turning to the ſide raile, he prayed for a god ſpace of time.

God hath given me (ſpeaking to M. *Bolton*) long time in this world; he hath carryed me through many great accidents of Fortune; hee hath at laſt brought me down into a condition, where I find my ſelf brought to an end, for a diſaffection to this State, to this Parliament, (that as I ſaid before) I did believe no body in the world more unlikely to have expected to ſuffer for that Cauſe. I look upon it as a great judgement of God for my ſins. And truly Sir, ſince that the death is violent, I am the leſſe troubled with it, becauſe of thoſe violent deaths that I have ſeen before; Principally my Saviour that hath ſhewed us the way, how and in what manner he hath done it, and for what cauſe, I am the more comforted, I am the more rejoyced. It is not long ſince the King my Maſter paſſed in the ſame manner; and truely I hope that his purpoſes and intentions were ſuch, as a man may not be aſhamed not onely to follow him in the way that was taken with him, but likewiſe not aſhamed of his purpoſes, if God had given him life. I have often diſputed with

him

him concerning many things of this kind, and I conceive his ſufferings, and his better knowledge and better underſtanding, (if God had ſpared him life) might have made him a Prince very happy towards himſelf, and very happy towards this Kingdome. I have ſeen and known that thoſe bleſſed ſouls in heaven have paſſed thither by the gate of ſorrow, and many by the gate of violence: And ſince it is Gods pleaſure to diſpoſe me this way, I ſubmit my ſoul to him, with all comfort, and with all hope, that he hath made this my end, and this my concluſion, that though I be low in death, yet nevertheleſſe this lowneſſe ſhall raiſe me to the higheſt glory for ever.

Truly, I have not ſaid much in publike to the people concerning the particular actions that I conceive I have done by my Counſels in this Kingdom; I conceive they are well known, it were ſomething of vanity (me thinks) to take notice of them here; Ile rather dye with them, with the comfort of them in mine own boſom; and that I never intended in this action, or any action that ever I did in my life, either malice, or bloodſhed, or prejudice to any creature that lives. For that which concerns my Religion, I made my profeſſion before of it, how I was bred, and in what manner I was bred, in a Family that was looked upon to be no little notorious in oppoſition to ſome liberties, that they conceived, then to be taken; and truly there was ſome marke upon me, as if I had ſome taint of it, even throughout the whole ways that I have taken: every body knows what my affections have been to many that have ſuffered, to many that have been in troubles in this Kingdom, I endeavoured to oblige them, I thought I was tyed ſo by my conſcience, I thought it by my charity, and truly very much by my breeding; God hath now brought me to the laſt inſtant of my time, all that I can ſay, and all that I can adhere unto is this; That as I am a great ſinner ſo I have a great Saviour, that as he hath given me here a fortune to come publikely in a ſhew of ſhame in the way of this ſuffering, (truly I underſtand it not to be ſo) I underſtand it to be glory, a glory, when I conſider who hath gone before me, and a glory when I conſider I had no end in it, but what I conceive to be the ſervice of God, the King and the Kingdom, and therefore my heart is not charged much with any thing in that particular, ſince I conceive God will accept of the intention, whatſoever the action ſeem to be. I am going to dye, and the Lord receive my ſoul; I have no reliance but upon Chriſt, for my ſelf, I doe acknowledge that I am the unworthieſt of ſinners, my life hath been a vanity, and a continued ſin, and God may juſtly bring me to this end, for the ſins I have committed againſt him, and were there nothing elſe but the iniquities that I have committed in the way of my life, I look upon this as a great juſtice of God to bring me to this ſuffering, and to bring me to this puniſhment, and thoſe hands that have been moſt active in it, if any ſuch there have been, I pray God forgive them, I pray God that there may not be many ſuch Trophies of their Victory, but that this may be as I ſaid before, the laſt ſhew that this people ſhall ſee, of the blood of perſons of Condition, of perſons of honour. I might ſay ſomthing of the way of our Tryal, which I think hath been as extraordinary, as any thing I think hath ever been ſeen in this Kingdom, but becauſe I would not ſeem as if I made ſome complaint, I will not ſo much as mention it, becauſe no body ſhall believe I

repine

repine at their actions or my owne fortune; it is the will of God, it is the hand of God under whom I fall, I take it intirely from him, I submit my self to him, I shall desire to roul my selfe into the Armes of my blessed Saviour, and when I come to this place, (Pointing to the block.) when I bow downe my selfe there, I hope God will raise me up, and when I bid farewell, as I must now to Hope and to Faith, that Love will abide, I know nothing to accompany the Soul out of this World but Love, and I hope that Love will bring me to the fountain of glory in Heaven, through the Armes, Mediation, and the Mercy of my Saviour Jesus Christ, in whom I beleeve, O Lord helpe my unbelief.

I shall make as much hast as I can to come to that glory, and the Lord of Heaven and Earth take my soul: I look upon my selfe intirely in him, and hope to find mercy through him, I expect it, and through that fountaine that is opened for sin, and for uncleanneſſe my soul must receive it, for did I rest in any thing else, I have nothing but sin and corruption in me; I have nothing but that, which instead of being carryed up into the arms of God and Glory, I have nothing but may throw me downe into Hell.

And here is the place where I lye downe before him, from whence I hope he will raise me to an eternall Glory through my Saviour, upon whom I rely, from whom onely I can expect mercy: into his arms I commend my spirit, into his bleeding armes, that when I leave this bleeding body that must lye upon this place, he will receive that soul that ariseth out of it, and receive it into his eternall mercy, through the merits, through the worthinesse, through the mediation of Christ that hath purchased it with his owne most precious blood.

Christ Jesus receive my soul, my soul hungers and thirsts after him; clouds are gathering, and I trust in God through all my heavinesse: and I hope through all impediments, he will settle my interest in him, and throw off all the claim that Sathan can make unto it, and that he will carry my soule in despight of all the calumnies, and all that the Devill, and Sathan can invent, will carry it into eternall mercy, there to receive the blessednesse of his presence to all Eternity.

That Lamb of God, into his hands I commit my soule: and that Lamb of God that sits upon the Throne to Judge those 24 that fall down before him, I hope he will be pleased to look downeward, and Judge me with mercy that fall down before him, and that worship him, and that adore him, that onely trusts upon his mercy for his compassion, and that as he hath purchased me, he would lay his claime unto me now, and receive me.

Indeed if Christ justifie, no body can condemne, and I trust in God, in his justification, though there is confusion here without us, and though there are wonders and staring that now disquiet, yet I trust that I shall be carried into that mercy, that God will receive my soule.

Then the Earl of *Holland* looking over among the people, pointing to a Souldier, said, This honest man took me prisoner, you little thought I should have been brought to this, when I delivered my self to you upon conditions, and espying Capt. *Watson* on horse-back putting off his hat said to him, God be with you Sir, God reward you Sir.

Here

Here must now be my Anchor, a great Storm make me findes my anchor and but in storms no body trust to their anchor, and therefore I must trust upon my anchor (*Upon that God, said Mr. Bolton, upon whom your Anchor trusts*) yea, God, I hope, will anchor my Soul fast upon Christ Jesus: and if I dye not with that clearnesse and heart inesse that you speak of, truly, I will trust in God, though he kill me, I will relye upon him, and the mercy of my Saviour.

Then the Earl of *Holland* imbraced Lieut. Col. *Beecher*, and took his leave of him: After which, he came to Mr. *Bolton*, and having embraced him, and returned him many thanks for his great pains and affections to his soul, desiring God to reward him, and returne his love into his bosome. Mr. *Bolton* said to him, The Lord God support you, and be seen in this great extremity, The Lord reveal and discover himselfe to you, and make your death the passage unto eternall life. Then the Earl turning to the Executioner, said, Here my friend, let my clothes and my body alone, there is ten pounds for thee, that is better then my clothes, I am sure of it. Executioner, Will your Lordship please to give me a sign when I shall strike? And his Lordship said, you have room enough here, have you not? and the Executioner said, Yes.

Then the Earl of *Holland* turning to the Executioner, said, Friend, doe you hear me, if you take up my head, do not take off my Cap. Then turning to his servants he said to one, Fare you well, thou art an honest fellow, and to another, God be with thee, thou art an honest man, and then said, Stay, I will kneel down and ask God forgiveneſſe, and then prayed for a pretty space, with seeming earnestnesses. Then speaking to the Executioner, he said,

Which is the way of lying? (which they shewed him) And then going to the Front of the Scaffold, he said to the People, God blesse you all, and God deliver you from any such accident as may bring you to any such death as is violent, either by war or by these accidents, but that there may be peace among you, and you may finde that these accidents, that have hapned to us, may be the last that may happen in this Kingdome; It is that I desire, it is that I beg of God, next the saving of my Soul: I pray God give all happinesse to this Kingdom, to this people, and this Nation: and then turning to the Executioner, said, How must I lye? I know not.

Executioner, Lie down flat upon your belly: and then having laid himselfe down, he said, Must I lie closer? Executioner, yes, and backwarder.

I will tell you when you shall strike; and then as he lay, seemed to pray with much affection for a short space, and then lifting up his head, said, Where is the man? and seeing the Executioner by him, he said, Stay while I give the Sign; and presently after stretching out his hand, and the Executioner being not fully ready, he said; Now, now, and just as the words were coming out of his mouth, the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his body.

The Speech *of the Lord* Capel.

THe conclusion that I made with those that sent me hither, and are the cause of this violent death of mine, shall be the beginning of what I shall

ſay to you: When I made an Addreſs to them (which was the laſt) I told them with much ſincerity, That I would pray to the God of all mercies, that they might be partakers of his ineſtimable & boundles mercy in Jeſus Chriſt, and truly, I ſtill pray that prayer; and I beſeech the God of Heaven, forgive any injury they have done to me, from my ſoul I wiſh it. And truly, this I tell you, as a Chriſtian, to let you ſee I am a Chriſtian; but it is neceſſary I ſhould tell you ſomwhat more, That I am a Proteſtant, and truly I am a Proteſtant, and very much in love with the profeſſion of it, after the manner as it was eſtabliſhed in *England* by the thirty nine Articles; a bleſſed way of profeſſion, and ſuch a one, as truly, I never knew none ſo good: I am ſo far from being a Papiſt, which ſome body have (truly) very unworthily at ſome time charged me withall, that truly I profes to you, that though I love good Works, and commend good Works, yet I hold, They have nothing at all to doe in the matter of Salvation; my Anchor-hold is this, *That Chriſt loved me, and gave himſelfe for me*, that is that, that I reſt upon And truly, ſomething I ſhall ſay, to you, as a Citizen of the whole World, and in that conſideration I am here condemned to dye: truly, contrary to the Law that governs all the World, that is, *The Law of the Sword*, I had the protection of that for my life, and the honour of it; but truly, I will not trouble you much with that, becauſe in another place I have ſpoken very largely and liberally about it, I believe you wil hear by other means what Arguments I uſed in that caſe: But truly, that that is ſtranger, you that are Engliſh men, behold here an Engliſh man now before you, and acknowledged a Peer, not condemned to dye by any Law of *England*, not by any Law of *England*, ; Nay ſhall I tell you more (which is ſtrangeſt of all) contrary to all the Laws of *England* that I know of. And truly I will tel you, in the matter of the civil part of my death, and the Cauſe I have maintained, I dy (I take it) for maintaining the fifth Commandment, enjoyned by God himſelf, which enjoyns reverence and obedience to Parents: All Divines on all hands, though they contradict one another in many ſeverall Opinions, yet all Divines on all hands, do acknowledge that here is intended Magiſtracy and Order, & certainly I have obeyed that Magiſtracy & the Order under which I have lived, which I was bound to obey; and truly, I do ſay very confidently, that I do dye here for keeping, for obeying that fift Commandment given by God himſelf, and written with his own finger. And now Gentlemen, I will take this opportunity to tell you, That I cannot imitate a better nor a greater ingenuity then his, that ſaid of himſelf, *For ſuffering an unjuſt judgement upon another, himſelf was brought to ſuffer by an unjuſt judgement.* Truly Gentlemen, that God may be glorified, that all men that are concerned in it may take the occaſion of it, of humble repentance to God Almighty for it, I doe here profes to you, that truly I did give my Vote to that Bill of the E. of *Strafford*, I doubt not but God Almighty hath waſhed that away with a more precious blood, and that is, with the blood of his own Son, and my dear Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and I hope he will waſh it away from all thoſe that are guilty of it: truly this I may ſay, I had not the leaſt part nor the leaſt degree of malice in the doing of it: but I muſt confes again to Gods glory, and the accuſation of mine own frailty, and the frailty of my Nature, that truly it was an unworthy

Cowardize,

Cowardize,not to resist so great a torrent as carried that busines at that time. And truly,this I think I am most guilty of, of not courage enough in it, but malice I had none;but whatsoever it was,God I am sure hath pardoned it,hath given me the assurance of it, that Christ Jesus his blood hath washed it away; and truly, I do from my soul wish, that all men that have any stain by it, may seriously repent and receive a remission and pardon from God for it. And now Gentlemen, we have had an occasion by this intimation to remember his Majesty,our King that last was,and I cannot speak of him,nor think of it,but truly I must needs say,that in my opinion that have had time to consider all the Images of all the greatest and vertuousest Princes in the world;and truly,in my opinion there was not a more vertuous, and more sufficient Prince known in the world, then our gracious King *Charls* that dyed last:God Almighty preserve our King that now is, his Son, God send him more fortunate, and longer days;God Almighty so assist him,that he may exceed both the vertues and sufficiencies of his Father: For certainly,I that have been a Councellour to him, and have lived long with him, and in a time when discovery is easily enough made, for he was young (he was about thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age) those years I was with him, truly I never saw greater hopes of vertue in any young person, then in him;great Judgement, great Understanding,great Apprehension,much Honour in his Nature, and truly, a very perfect Englishman in his inclination; and I pray God restore him to this Kingdome, and unite the Kingdoms one unto another, and send a happinesse both to you and to him,that he may long live and Reign among you, and that that Family may Reign till thy Kingdome come, that is, while all Temporall Power is consummated:I beseech God of his mercy,give much happines to this your King, and to you that in it shall be his Subjects by the grace of Jesus Christ.

Truly, I like my beginning so well, that I will make my conclusion with it, that is, That God Almighty would confer of his infinite and inestimable grace and mercy, to those that are the causers of my comming hither, I pray God give them as much mercy as their own hearts can wish; and truly for my part, I will not accuse any of them of malice, truly I will not, nay, I will not think there was any malice in them; what other ends there is, I know not, nor I will not examine, but let it be what it will, from my very soul I forgive them every one: And so,the Lord of Heaven blesse you all, God Almighty be infinite in goodnesse and mercy to you, and direct you in those wayes of obedience to his commands to his Majesty, that this Kingdome may be a happy and glorious Nation again,and that your King may be a happy King in so good and so obedient people. God Almighty keep you all, God Almighty preserve this Kingdome, God Almighty preserve you all.

Then turning about, and looking for the Executioner (who was gone off the Scaffold) said, Which is the Gentleman? which is the man? Answer was made, he is a coming,he then said,stay,I must pull off my Doublet first,and my Wastcoat:And then the Executioner being come upon the Scaffold, the Lord *Capel* said,O friend, prethee come hither: Then the Executioner kneeling down,the Lord *Capel* said, I forgive thee from my soul, and not only forgive thee, but I shall pray to God to give thee all grace for a better life.

There is five pounds for thee; and truly for my clothes and those things, if there be any thing due to you for it, you shall be very fully recompenced: but I desire my body may not be stripped here, and no body to take notice of my body but my own servants: Look you friend, this I shall desire of you, that when I lye down, that you would give me a time for a particular short prayer.

Then Lieut. Col. *Beecher*, Said, Make your own signe, my Lord.

Capel. Stay a little, Which side doe you stand upon? (speaking to the Executioner) Stay, I think I should lay my hands forward that way (pointing forerights) and answer being made, Yes, he stood still a little while, and then said, God Almighty blesse all this people. God Almighty stench this blood, God Almighty, stench, stench, stench, this issue of blood; this will not do the businesse, God Almighty find out another way to do it. And then turning to one of his servants, said, *Baldwin*, I cannot see any thing that belongs to my wife: but I must desire thee to beseech her to rest wholly upon Jesus Christ, and be contented and fully satisfied: and then speaking to his servants, he said, God keep you; and Gentlemen, let me now doe a businesse quickly, privately, and pray let me have your prayers at the moment of death, that God would receive my soul.

Capel. Pray at the moment of striking, joyn your prayers, but make no noise (turning to his servants) that is inconvenient at this time.

Servant, My Lord, put on your Cap.

Capel. Shoul I, What will that doe me good? Stay a little, is it well as it is now? And then turning to the Executioner, he said, Honest man, I have forgiven thee, therefore strike boldly; from my soul I do it.

Then a Gentleman speaking to him, he said, Nay, prethee be contented, be quiet good M.---- be quiet.

Then turning to the Executioner, he said, Well, you are ready when I am ready, are you not? and stretching out his hands, he said, Then pray stand off Gentlemen, then going to the front of the Scaffold, he said to the People, Gentlemen, though I doubt not of it, yet I thinke it convenient to ask it of you, That you would all joyn in prayers with me, That God would mercifully receive my soul, and that for his alone mercies in Christ Jesus, God Almighty keep you all.

Executioner, My Lord, Shall I put up your hair?

Capel. I, I, prethee do; and then as he stood, lifting up his hands and eyes, he said, O God, I doe with a perfect and a willing heart submit to thy will: O God, I doe most willingly humble my self: then kneeling down, said, I will try first how I can lye; and laying his head over the block, said, Am I well now?

Execu. Yes.

And then as he lay with both his hands stretched out, he said to the Executioner, Here lye both my hands out, when I lift up my hand thus, then you may strike.

And then after he had said a short prayer, he lifted up his right hand, and the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was taken up by his servants and put (with his body) into a Coffin, as the former.

March

March 19. 1648.

An Act for aboliſhing of the Houſe of Peers.

THe Commons of *England* aſſembled in Parliament, finding by too long experience that the Houſe of Lords is uſeleſſe and dangerous to the People of *England* to be continued, have thought fit to Ordain and Enact, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the preſent Parliament, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, ſhall be, and is hereby wholly aboliſhed and taken away; and that the Lords ſhall not from henceforth meet or ſit in the ſaid Houſe of Lords; nor ſhall Sit, Vote, Adviſe, Adjudge or Determine of any matter or thing whatſoever, as a Houſe of Lords in Parliament: Nevertheleſſe it is hereby declared, That neither ſuch Lords as have demeaned themſelves with Honour, Courage and Fidelity to the Common-wealth, their Poſterities who ſhal continue ſo, ſhall not be excluded from the Publiſhe Councels of the Nation, but ſhall be admitted thereunto, and have their free Vote in Parliament, if they ſhall be thereunto elected, as other perſons of Intereſt elected and qualified thereunto ought to have: And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Peer of this Land, not being Elected, Qualified, and ſitting in Parliament as aforeſaid, ſhall claim, have, or make uſe of any Priviledge of Parliament, either in relation to his Perſon, Quality, or Eſtate, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding. Hen. Scobel Clet. Parliamenti.

ON Thurſday July 25. the Generall and Army marched from *Mordington* to *Copperſmith*, Col. *Hackers* Regiment being drawn up in the way; His Excellency made a ſpeech to ſatisfie them concerning Cap. *Ogles* Troope, being ſent back into *Northumberland*, in regard of his intereſt in that County: and that Capt. *Greenwoods* Troop appointed for *Berwick* ſhould march with the Regiment in the ſtead thereof, which gave great ſatisfaction. Col. *Brights* Regiment being drawn up, Maj. Gen. Lambert appointed Colonel thereof, coming to the head of the Regiment, was received with great acclamations.

A Liſt of the Regiments of Horſe and Foot Randezvouzed and marched with the L. Gen. *Cromwell* into *Scotland*.

Eight Regiments of Horſe.

THe L. Generals in number	663
Maj. Gen. in number	663
Col. *Fleetwoods* in number	663
Col. *Whaleys* in number	663
Col. *Twiſden* in number	663
Col. *Lilburne* in number	663
Col. *Hackers* in number	663
Col. *Okey* in number	774
Conſiſting with Officers, in all	5450

Ten Regiments of Foot.

THe L. Generals in number	1297
Col. *Pride*	1297
Col. *Bright*	1307
Col. *Malveyre*	1307
Col. *Gb. Fairfax*	1307
Col. *Cooks*	1307
Col. *Duncll*	1307
Col. Sir *Ar. Haſlerigs* 5 Comp.	550
Col. *Fenwicks* five Companies	550
Conſiſting with Officers in all	10249

The Train, six hundred and ninety.

The whole thus, The Train six hundred and ninety.

The Horse five thousand four hundred and fifteen.

The Foot ten thousand two hundred forty nine.

The Total, Sixteen thousand three hundred fifty four.

A Letter from Lieut. Gen. David Lesly, *to the L. G.* Cromwel.

My Lord,

I Am Commanded by the Committee of Estates of this Kingdom, and desired by the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly, to send unto your Excellency this inclosed Declaration, as that which containeth the state of the Quarrel; wherein we are resolved, by the Lords assistance, to fight your Army, when the Lord shall please to call us thereunto. And as you have professed you will not conceal any of our Papers, I do desire that this Declaration may be made known to all the Officers of your Army; and so I rest,

Bruchton, 13. Aug. 1650.

Your Excellency's most humble Servant,
DAVID LESLEY.

For his Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwel.

The Declaration of the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly of *Scotland*, as followeth.

THe Commission of the Generall Assembly considering, That there may be just ground of stumbling, from the Kings Majesties refusing to subscribe and emit the Declaration offered unto him by the Committee of Estates, and Commissioners of the Generall Assembly, concerning his former carriage, and Resolutions for the future, in reference to the Cause of God, and the enemies and friends thereof; Doth therefore Declare, That this Kirk and Kingdome do not owne nor espouse any Malignant Party, or Quarrell, or Interest, but that they fight meerly upon their former Grounds and Principles, and in defence of the Cause of God, and of the Kingdome, as they have done these twelve years past. And therefore as they doe disclaime all the sin and guilt of the King and of his House; so they will not owne him, nor his Interest, otherwise then with a subordination to God, and so far as he ownes and prosecutes the cause of God, and disclaims his, and his Fathers opposition to the work of God, and to the Covenant, and likewise all the enemies thereof. And that they will with convenient speed take in consideration the Papers lately sent unto them from Oliver Cromwel, *and vindicate themselves from all the falsheods contained therein, especially in these things, wherein the quarrell betwixt us and that party is mis-stated, as if we owned the late Kings proceedings, and were resolved to prosecute and maintaine his present Majesties Interest, before and without acknowledgement of the sins of his house and former wayes, and satisfaction to Gods people in both Kingdomes.*

West Kirk, 13. *August*, 1650. A. Ker.

13. August, 1650.

THe Committee of Estates having seen and considered a Declaration of the Commission of the Generall Assembly, anent the stating of the Quarrell, whereon the Army is to fight, Do approve the same, and heartily concur therein.

Tho: Henderson.

The

The Lord Generals Answer to the former, as followeth.

I Received yours of the thirteenth instant, with the paper you mentioned therein inclosed, which I caused to be read in the presence of so many Officers as could well be gotten together, to which your Trumpet can witness, we returne you this Answer, by which I hope in the Lord it will appear, That we continue the same we have profest our selves to the honest people of *Scotland*, wishing to them as to our own souls, it being no part of our busines to hinder any of them from worshipping God in that way they are satisfied in their Consciences by the Word of God they ought (though different from us) but shall therein be ready to perform what obligations lie upon us by the Covenant; but that under the pretence of the Covenant mistaken, and wrested from the most native intent and equity thereof, a King should be taken in by you, to be imposed upon us, and this called *The Cause of God and the Kingdome*, and this done upon the satisfaction of Gods people in both Nations, as is alleged, together with a disowning of Malignants, although he who is the head of them, in whom all their hope of comfort lies, be received; who at this very instant hath a Popish party fighting for and under him in *Ireland*, hath *P. Rupert* (a man who hath had his hand deep in the blood of many innocent men of *England*) now in the head of our Ships stoln from us upon a Malignant accompt; hath the French and Irish ships daily making Depredations upon our Coasts: strong combinations by the Malignants in *England*, to raise Arms in our Bowels, by vertue of his Commissions, who having of late issued out very many to that purpose, and how the interest you pretend you have received him upon, and the Malignant interest in the ends and consequences entring in this man, can be secured, we cannot discern; and how we should believe, that whilst known and notorious Malignants, fighting and ploting against us on the one hand, and the declaring for him on the other, should not be an espousing of a Malignant party, quarrell, or interest, but be a meer fighting upon former Grounds and Principles, and in defence of the Cause of God, and of the Kingdome, as hath been these 12. years last past (as ye say) for the security and satisfaction of Gods people in both Nations, or the opposing of which should render us enemies to the godly with you, we cannot well understand, especially considering, That all these Malignants take their confidence and encouragement from the late Transactions of your Kirk and State with your King; for as we have already said, so we tell you again, it is but satisfying security to those that employ us, and are concerned in that we seek, which we conceive will not be by a few formall and feigned submissions from a person who could not tell otherwise how to accomplish his Malignant ends, and therefore councel'd to this complyance, by them who assisted his Father, and have hitherto acted him in his most evill and desperate Designes, and are now again by them set on foot; against which, how you will be able in the way you are in, to secure us or your selves, is (forasmuch as concerns our selves) our duty to look after.

If the state of your quarrell be thus, upon which, as you say, you resolve to fight our Army, you will have opportunity to do that, else what means our abode here? And if our hope be not in the Lord, it will be ill with us. We commit both you and our selves to him, who knows the heart and tries the Reins,

with

with whom are all our ways, who is able to doe for us and you, above what we know, which we desire may be in much mercy to his poor people, and to the glory of his own great Name: and having performed your desire in making your papers so publique, as is before expresst, I desire you to doe the like, by letting the State, Kirk and Army have the knowledge hereof. To which end I have sent you inclosed two Copies, and rest

From the Camp at *Pencland Hills*, 14. August. 1654.

Your humble servant,
O. CROMWEL.

THe Victory at *Gladsmore* in *Scotland*, 30, and 31. of *July* 1650. M. G *Montgomery slaine*, 200 armes taken of the *Scots*, 80. Troopers, 400. or 500. wounded, 4 Colours, 15. Troops totally routed, 500. Foot routed at *Musselburrough*.

The Victory at *Dunbar*, 30 *August* 1650. 400. killed upon the place, 10000 prisoners. 2000 Horse, 290 Commission Officers, 15000 Arms, 200 Colours, 32. peices of Ordnance.

Of ours that ingaged in the Battail, 5000 *Horse and Foot*, Their Word, *The Covenant*; Our Word, *The Lord of Hosts, who manifested himselfe to be with us.*

Novemb. 1650. Insurrections in *Norfolk*, for which 24 were condemned, and 20 executed, the other left to mercy.

Col. *Ker* routed and taken, and the Towne of *Ayre*.

Decemb. 25. The strong Castle of *Edenburgh* delivered up, with 53 pieces of Ordnance, whereof 15 Iron, the rest Brasse; about 8000 Arms, store of Ammunition and Provision; It was the hand of the Lord alone that wrought out and extended such great salvations to us.

Novemb. 22. A squadron of Ships commanded by Gen. *Blague*, surprised a considerable part of the Portugal Brasil fleet fraughted with Sugar, and sent them to England, and after pursued the revolted ships, and followed them beyond Alligant, where they have taken 7 of P. Ruperts fleet, and pursued him to Thoulon one of the furthest Havens of France; having but two ships left him; which hath sounded forth in the ears of Forreigne Princes and States, who began to acknowledge that God hath been with the Parliament and Common-wealth of England, and both Spain and Portugall have sent their Embassadors to treat with us. For all which signall salvations, the 30. of Jan. 1650. was set apart and observed as a day of publike Thanksgiving and holy rejoycing, in England, Wales and Town of Berwick.

Jan. 1. 1650. The Scots King was crowned at *Schone*, He is Generall of the Army, Duke *Hamilton* Lieut. Gen. of the Scottish Army, *David Lesley* M. Gen. *Middleton* L. G. of the Scotch Horse, and *Massey* M. G. of the English.

A Speech made by K. Charles ye. 2d. at his Coronation: 1 January. 1650
I will by gods assistance bestow my life for your defence wishing to live no longer then that I may see this King: dome flourish in happiness.

The Oath, I doe promise & vow in ye presence of ye eternall god ye I will maintaine ye true Kirk of god religion right preaching & administration of ye Sacraments now receiwed & preached within this Realme in purity. And shall abolish & gain-stand all false Religions & sects contrary to ye same. And shall [illegible] ple committed to my charge according to ye will of god, and [illegible] ons of ye Realme; causing justice & equity to be ministred without partiality.

January 4. 1650. The King of *Spaine* sent his Embassadour for the acknowledging of this state, whose Authority and Soveraignty resides in this Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England*, and to stablish and close up a good friendship with this Common-wealth.

The *Portugall* sent his Agent also to the like effect.

March 6. 1650. Sir *Henry Hide* beheaded at the *Exchange* for

 recei-

receiving and acting by vertue of a Commission from *Charles Stuart* the Second, and King of Great *Britaine*, *France*, and *Ireland*, as his Agent to the Great Turke, with an intent to destroy the trade of the Turkie Company and the Parliaments interest, not onely in *Constantinople*, but in *Mitylene*, *Anatolia*, and *Smyrna*, in which conspiracies he had a Commission to be a Commissioner, and he was likewise to seize upon our Merchants goods for the use of the King of *Scotland*; & procured Audience of the grand Visier, and raised great feares and uproars among the Merchants.

Browne Bushell, Beheaded under the Scaffold on Tower-Hill *March* 29. 1651. for delivering up *Scarborough*.

June 2 1651. The surrender of *Silly* Islands.

Insurrection in *Cardiganshire*, 24 *of June* 1651, 40 slaine, 60 prisoners taken.

Burnt-Island surrendred, 29 *July*, 1651.

The *Scotch* King invaded *England* with 16000 Horse and Foot, and a light traine of Artillery, and caused himselfe to be proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in *Lancashire*.

August 22. *Charles* the First erected his Standard at *Notingham*, and *Charles* the Second erected his Standard the 22 of *August* at *Worcester*, 1651.

September 3. 1651. Old *Lesly*, *Crawford*, *Linsey*, *Ogleby* with divers of quality, besides 300 taken that were make making Levies to raise the Siege at *Dundee*.

August 2 St. *Johnston* surrendred, 1651.

August 19. 1651. The Castle of *Sterling* surrendred, 40 peeces of Ordnance, 27 faire brasse peeces, 2 great iron guns, 11 Leather guns, provision of meal to serve 500 men about twelvemonths, 40 or 50 Barrels of Beef, about five hundred Armes, new Muskets and Pikes, twenty six Barrels of Powder, 20 or 30 vessels of Claret wine and strong-waters, great store of match and other ammunition, Lances, Guns, a thousand Flattes and other Instruments of warr of that nature, all the Records of *Scotland*, the Chaire and Cloth of State, the Sword, and other rich furniture of the Kings.

August 25. 1651. The totall rout and overthrow of the Earle of *Derby* in Lancashire, by Colonel *Robert Lilburne*.

A Full

A Full Narrative of the late dangerous designe against the State, written with Master *Loves* owne hand, and by him sent to the Parliament; whereby he setteth downe the severall meetings, and secret actings, with *Major Alford, Major Adams, Colonel Barton, Master Blackmore, Master Case, M. Cauton, Dr. Drake, Master Drake, Captain Far, Master Gibbons, Master Hæviland, Major Huntington, Master Jenkins, Master Jaquel, Master Jackson, Lieutenant Jackson, Captain Massey, Master Nalton, Captaine Potter, Master Robinson, Master Sterks, Col. Sowton, Col. Vaughan*, and others.

CONsidering how a clear and full Narrative may satisfie the State (although it may prejudice my selfe) I am willing with an ingenuous Fredome, and openneſſe of heart to make knowne the whole matter, ſo far as I diſtinctly know and well remember, humbly hoping that this large acknowledgement of mine (which is more then any in the world can prove againſt me) ſhall not be taken as an Aggravation of my fault, but as a Demonſtration of my Ingenuity. Before I mention the matters of Fact, I humbly crave leave to ſignifie the time when, and manner how I came to be intangled in this unhappy buſineſſe.

As for the time, it was after the breaking off the Treaty be-

tween the King and the Scots at *Jersey*; for before that time (to the best of my remembrance) I was not privie to, or acquainted with any meetings about the sending of Captaine *Titus* (whose face I never saw) to *Jersey*, or sending Letters to him, or receiving Letters from him while he was there; or about sending any Letters to, or receiving any Letters from the King, Queene, *Jermyn*, *Piercey*, or any other person in Forrein parts during the treaty at *Jersey*, but after that treaty was ended, M. *W. Drake* came to me, told me he had news to impart, and to that end, he desired to know (if he could get friends together) whether I was willing that they should meet at my house (it being conveniently scituate in the midst of the City) that so he might communicate what he heard of Affaires abroad. To satisfie my curiosity to hear news, I was content to let him, with those he should bring to meet at my house: Thus for the time when and manner how I came to be present at any meetings about Intelligence.

I now come humbly and truly to relate the matter of Fact, which is as followeth; It appeared to me by the Testimony of the Witnesses, that there were frequent meetings by M. *Drake*, *Alford*, *Titus*, *Adams*, and others, soon after the death of the late King; and applications made to the King of Scots, the Queen his Mother, to *Jermyn* and *Piercy*, both before and during the Treaty at *Jersey*, of which I know nothing, nor was I present: But the first meeting I was at, was at my house, and was (as I remember) at the reading of a Letter which came from Captain *Titus* after the Treaty was ended at *Jersey*; the Contents of that Letter was (if I mistake not) to this effect: That the Treaty at *Jersey* was broken off through the violent and evill Counsels of desperate Malignants; and that he had something of concernment to communicate, which he durst not do in person, being not safe for him to come over into *England*, nor could he well do it by writing, he judging it not fit nor safe to send by the common Post, fearing a miscarriage; wherefore he desired some body to be sent over to him to *Calice*, to whom he might give an account of all proceedings. Upon the reading of this Letter, M. *Drake* moved that some person should be desired to goe to *Calice*; for said he, We shall hear the whole relation of the businesse at *Jersey*: Whereupon Major *Adams* or Captaine *Farr* were moved by M. *Drake* to goe. There was mention of

Major

Major *Alford* to goe, though he was not then present that I know of; nor was he ever within my house, as I remember, untill after he returned from *Calice*: So that there was none that I know of was gone. M. *Drake* told me, Major *Alford* was the fittest man to goe over to *Calice*, having businesse of his owne to goe into *France*, to look after his Prodigall son: So that it was (said he) a plausible pretence to conceal his going over to meet with *Titus*. There were present at this first meeting, M. *Drake*, M. *Jenkins*, Major *Adams*, D *Drake*, Cap. *Farr*, Cap. *Potter*, and my self, with some others; but who more, I cannot remember.

About two or three dayes after Major *Alfords* returne from *Calice*, M. *Drake* told me he was come to *London*, and told me he would goe to severall Ministers and Citizens, to desire them to meet at my house, that so we might hear what news Major *Alford* brought with him from *Calice*, accordingly the next day in the Evening they met at my house, M. *Drake* brought Major *Alford* with him; Major *Alford* at that meeting gave an accompt of his conference with *Titus*, and of his receiving a Copy of the Kings Letter from him, as also a Narrative of the proceedings at the Treaty of *Jersey*: But he said (if I mistake not) that he brought not over the Letters himself, but delivered them to a Passenger that came over in the Ship to carry them, lest that himselfe should be searched; but after he came into *England*, he received the Letter and Narrative from the Passenger (but who he was I know not) and so brought them to *London*; Whether the Copy of the Kings Letter was read at my house in my hearing, I remember not; yet I deny not but it was read there: I am sure I heard that the Contents of it, were to this effect, That he took in good part the Affections and Loyalty of those who formerly had made Applications by way of Petition to him (of which Petition I know nothing) And if ever God restored him or put him in a Condition, he should remember them: The Narrative which *Alford* brought from *Titus*, was read in my house in my hearing, which was to this effect. He made a large description of the *Scots*, commending his prudent carriage and good Inclinations to an Agreement with the *Scots*, but that his bad Counsell about him hindered it: Also he made a rehearsall of his sufferings from the Cavaliers at *Jersey*, how he was imprisoned in a close Room: Many things else was in the Narrative, which I have forgotten. There were present at this meeting,

Major

Major *Alford*, M. *Drake*, M. *Case*, Major *Adams*, M. *Jaquel*, M. *Jackson*, M. *Jenkins*, Doctor *Drake*, Captain *Potter*, M. *Sterks*, Cap. *Farr*, and my ſelfe, with ſome others, but who more, I doe not remember.

A little before or about the Treaty, between the King and the *Scots* at *Breda*, there was a meeting at my houſe, M. *Drake* propoſed, that we ſhould thinke of ſome way to promote the Agreement between the King and the *Scots*; where by the way, I deſire humbly to give notice, That this was the firſt and onely meeting of this nature, and for this end, at my houſe, that I know of. At this meeting, M. *Drake* took out ſome papers out of his pocket written in Characters, which he read in my Study; What he read, went under the name of a Commiſſion and Inſtructions (as he termed it) to be ſent to the Lord *Willoughby*; Alderman *Bunce*, *Maſſey*, *Graves* and *Titus*, to appoint them to adviſe with, and uſe their Intereſts in perſons of Honour about the King, to provoke him to agree with the *Scots*, and to take the Covenant; as alſo to adviſe with the *Scots* Commiſſioners, and perſwade them, That in their agreement with their King, they would have ſpeciall reſpect to the intereſt of Religion, and termes of the Covenant; the Commiſſion ran in this forme, as if it were in the names of all the Presbyteriall party in *England*: After I heard it read, I expreſſed my ſelfe againſt it, alledging ſeverall Reaſons, chiefly, That it was an Act of high Preſumption for private perſons to ſend Commiſſion with inſtructions, and an act of notorious falſhood, to ſay, this was in the name of the Presbyteriall party of *England*, when none but a few perſons then preſent knew thereof that I know of: Many in the company did expreſſe a diſlike thereof, as well as my ſelfe; I mention not this my diſſent as an Apology to excuſe my ſelfe, I know a condemned man ſhould not plead an excuſe, but meerly as a Relation of ſuch circumſtances which will make my Narrative more clear and full: I ſhall anon mention particulars rather to aggravate, then extenuate my fault. But to returne to the buſineſſe of this meeting, M. *Drake* did alſo read a Letter in this meeting, but to whom it was, I know not, neither know I the Contents of it; I was at leaſt a dozen times called out of the Room, whiles the Company were there met; ſo that I am not able to give ſo full and particular an accompt of the Contents of the Letter, and of the Commiſſion and inſtructi-

ons

ons: What M. *Drake* did about the Commission and instructions after he was gone from my house, I know not; what he sent away, I know not, nor did I know by whom it was sent away, untill Major *Alford* declared before the High Court, That he received the the Papers from M. *Drake*, carried them to *Gravesend*, and delivered them to one *Mason* (whose face I never saw) and he carried them to *Holland*. There were present at this meeting, Major *Huntington* (who was never at my house before nor since, whose face I never saw before, nor since, but at my tryall) There were present also M. *Drake*, D. *Drake*, M. *Jackson*, M. *Jenkins*, M. *Cauton*, Major *Alford*, M. *Gibbons*, Maj. *Adams*, Cap. *Farr*, and my selfe, with some others, whom I cannot remember.

I was present sometimes at private Fasts, particularly at Major *Adams* and Colonel *Bartons*; in both places I saw on the Table, a Paper written, by whom I know not; where among other ends of those Fasts, this one End was specified, To desire a Blessing upon the Treaty between the King and the *Scots*. At Major *Adams* house M. *Case* Preached and I prayed, but who else exercised, I remember not. I confesse I did in that Fast pray, that God would rescue the King from Wicked and Malignant Councels, That God would redeem him from the Iniquity of his Fathers house, That there might be a firm agreement between him and his Subjects of *Scotland*, such as might consist with the Interest of Religion, and Termes of the Covenant. Present at this meeting M. *Jenkins*, M. *Case*, D. *Drake*, M. *Robinson*, M. *Cauton*, M. *Sterks*, M. *Drake*, Major *Adams*, M. *Jaquel*, my selfe and many others; but I cannot call one more to minde.

There was a Fast also at Colonel *Bartons*, where M *Jenkins* and my selfe Preached, M: *Case*, M. *Cauton*, and M. *Robinson* prayed, sundry other persons were present; but I remember none but Col. *Barton*, D. *Drake*. Lieut. Col *Jackson*, M. *Drake*, and Maj. *Adams*.

About a year since Captain *Potter* spake to me to desire some mony for a good use, for a poor Scotchman who was to leave this Nation, his name was *Sterks*, but he was no Agent for any in *Scotland* that I know of: I gave Captaine *Potter* ten shillings to give to him.

In the Month of *July* 1650. or thereabouts, there was a rough draught of a Letter read in my house, intended to be sent to the

Church

Church of *Scotland*, by whom it was written, I know not, by whom it was read I remember not, I heard but a part of it read. The substance of that part of the Letter which I heard, was to signifie the great sufferings that many of the brethren here were under, what snares and dangers we are daily in; yet to assure them of our stedfastnesse to the Covenant, to which end we desired the helpe of their prayers, promising them ours: I declared my selfe against the sending away of this Letter, yet it was (as I heard) written afterwards by M. *William Drake*, and that with Sack in a Table book, or Paper book, and sent away by one Col. *Bamfield* (whose face I never saw) and without my knowledge or consent carried by him into *Scotland*: There were present at this meeting, Cap. *Potter*, D. *Drake*, Ma. *Adams*, Maj. *Alford*, M. *Sterkes*, M. *Jaquel*, M. *Gibbons*, Cap. *Farr*, and my selfe, with some others whom I remember not.

After *Dunbar* fight, there was a rough-draught of a Letter read in my house, it was spoken to be directed to the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*; the rough draught was read by Doctor *Drake*, but that it was written by him, I cannot positively say: I suppose he drew up that Letter and Copy which was sent away, but cannot affirme it. I confess I did offer some generall heads to be inserted in the Letter before it was drawne up, which were to this effect: First, To intimate that their Brethren here did sensibly lay to heart their sad losse, That so many of them should fall by the hands of their Brethren. Secondly, To desire them to search into the cause of the Lords severe displeasure against them. Thirdly, To understand the true state of their Affairs so far as was fit for them to impart; and for us to know. Whether they did still maintain Religious and Covenant-Interest. There were present at this meeting, M. *Case*, Major *Adams*, D. *Drake*, Cap. *Massey*, , Lieutenant Collonel *Jackson*, M. *Gibbons*, Cap. *Potter*, and my selfe with some others whom I remember not.

Soon after this, there was a Letter read in my house by Cap. *Massey*, as was said to be from Major Generall *Massey*, which was the first Letter that I remember was read in my house, which came from *Scotland*; This was neer three months after *Dunbar* fight; Together with this Letter from *Massey*, there were Letters read from Alderman *Bunce* and M. *Drake* at the same time (if I mistake not) the substance of Alderman *Bunces* and Mr. *Drakes*

Letters,

Letters, I have wholly forgotten; but the contents of *Massey's* Letter was to this effect, He mentioned the Poverty of his condition, to what Necessities both *Titus* and himselfe were reduced, having no command at all in the Scottish Army: He also in his Letter related the number of the *Scots*, who were both slaine and taken prisoners; and wrote for money and Arms to be sent him, by the way of *Holland*: All the company was against sending money on a Military Accompt to provide Armes; all did disavow that: But there was a Proposition made (by whom I know not) to send them money for a supply of their personall necessities: The sum propounded was, either three hundred pounds, or else foure hundred pounds, I confesse, I did second this Proposall, and did move for the contribution of money for them, but named no sum, and utterly disclaimed the business of arms: I moved it chiefly for *Massey* (for I knew not *Titus*) because *Massey* had formerly done eminent Services for the good of this Nation; and I moved it meerly for a supply of his personall Necessities, without any reference to the War: I confesse I did subscribe ten pounds for that purpose, and did give it accordingly, laying it downe on the Table in my Parlor, wrapt up in a piece af paper with *C. L.* written on it. There were many present in the Room, but none saw me lay it down (that I know of) nor did I see any take it up, yet I beleive Captaine *Massey* received it. I confess I did not onely subscribe the sum that I my selfe did give, but I did write downe also some few of the sums which others said they would give: Particularly I writ downe ten pounds which Lieutenant Col. *Jackson* promised to give, Ten pounds which Major *Adams* promised to give, and Five pounds which Captain *Farr* promised to give, and Five pounds which M. *Jaquel* told me of before, if there were need he would give: But I received not the money from any of those forementioned, but onely from M. *Jaquel* I received Five pounds for the use of *Massey* and *Titus*, and the next meeting laid it on my Table, wrapt in a Paper, with M. *Jaquel* written on it, I might possibly receive Five or ten pounds from some of the company, who met at my house, for the use of *Massey*, but cannot now remember from whom. There were severall sums of money left on my Table, but I saw them not layd downe, nor did I see any take it up; yet I suppose Captain *Massey* did receive it, and returne it.

I doe confesse I writt an answer to *Massey's* Letter, which none in the World could accuse me of; it was the first and onely Letter that ever I writ into *Scotland* since the Wars began. I writ it in long hand, for I never used Cypher or Character in all my life. And though before the High Court I did say (and truly) I never wrote Letter to any of the Scottish nation, since the wars began, yet I durst not say, I never writ to any person in the Scottish Nation, because I did write this one (and but this one) Letter to *Massey*: The substance of the Letter was to this effect, To let him know, his Friends here could not forget the eminent services he had formerly done; that we were sorry to heare of the necessity of his condition; that some friends here had resolved, as an expression of their Respects towards him and Captain *Titus*, to send them foure hundred pounds (although I beleeve that sum was never raised) for a supply of their personall necessities: But as for Arms, I wrote expressly, We could not, we would not provide any; it was not safe, nor fit for us to engage in a businesse of that nature: Wherefore I prayed him to forbeare any such motion to us. There were present at this meeting these persons following, Major *Alford*, Lieut. Col. *Jackson*, M. *Case*, Captain *Massey*, Major *Adams*, D. *Drake*, M. *Gibbons*, M. *Canton*, Cap. *Farr*, and my self, with some others, but who more, I cannot well remember.

There is one thing I have yet to declare concerning a learned and godly brother, D. *Drake*, which I hope will not turne to his prejudice; He did twice or thrice bring Letters to my house, and read them when we met; I beleeve they were from his brother M. *William Drake* who is in *Holland*, the matter of them was, An expression of brotherly affection, a remembring to friends, and a relation of what news he had heard either in *Scotland* or *Holland*, and an exciting sometimes to doe something to raise money for the Scots, which motion D. *Drake* did reject, and (as he told me) writ a Denyall. D. *Drake* did also shew me the transcript of a Letter (which he said) was from the King; it was written in his brothers Letter; the substance of it was to this effect, That he was glad he was joyned in the same Covenant with such honest men, as he had cause to judge them to be; but to whom the Letter was written I know not, nor can I remember one passage in it.

About *February* last past, Cap. *Potter* (and M. *Jaquel* with him) brought

brought Letters to my house, which was the last meeting (to the best of my remembrance) at my house, about busines of such a nature, when Captaine *Potter* came in, he said, He had news to shew me, and took out of his Pocket severall Letters, I thinke they were most, if not all opened, before he brought them to my house: One Letter was from M. *Bayly* a Minister in *Scotland*, another from Col. *Bampfield*, third subscibed by foure Lords of *Scotland*, *viz*, *Argyle*, *Loudon*, *Lothian* and *Belcarris*; there was a Letter or two more, but from whom or to whom I know not; I cannot remember the Contents of each Letter on the bare hearing, Cap. *Potter* reading of them, onely in one or more of them, there was a Narration of the affaires of *Scotland*, how they stood since *Dunbar* fight, what divisions and parties there were in *Scotland*, some for the King, others for the Kirk, and some for neither. There was a motion also for 10000 l. to be raised for the affairs of *Scotland*, but all present disliked the motion, and did utterly refuse to act any thing in that businesse, and resolved to give a Negative answer: I was desired to write an answer to Col. *Bampfield*, which I did, but who writ answer to the other Letters, I doe not know certainly, only this I know, D. *Drake* was desired to returne an answer to M. *Bayly*, which I beleeve he did: It was agreed on by us who were present, That though we did dislike the motion for raising so great a sum for the Scottish affairs, yet we would send a Gratuity to the messenger; we judged it convenient to give Col. *Bampfield* and his man 40 l. In these letters sent by Col. *Bampfield*, were an answer to that Letter which M. *Drake* writ with Sack in a Table-book, or Paper-book, which was sent in *July* 1650 but the answer not returned till the *February* following. I confesse I writ an answer to Col. *Bampfield*'s letter, But to none of the rest; I wrote (though I knew not the man) on purpose to stop further solicitations to us for money; the Contents of the Letter was to this effect, To give him notice of the Receipt of his Letters inclosed; I did write peremptorily we could not, we would not raise any moneys, it was neither fit nor safe for us to do so, I desired him to desist any such motions for the future, telling him we should not satistie his expectation and the Scots; I writ plainly to him, that we had no occasion to use or imploy him in any businesse for us: I gave him notice also of 30 l. sent him and 10 l. given his man, for their care and pains. This was the

ſum of that letter I writ to Col *Bampfield* who was then in *Holland*. Beſides one Letter to *Maſſey* in *Scotland* and this to *Bampfield* in *Holland*, I never writ any other about buſineſſe of this nature; moreover I gave 5 l. towards the 40 l. and delivered it to M. *Jaquel*, but whether he returned it or who elſe I do not certainly know, nor who elſe made up the ſum of 40 l. I know not; onely this I know, it was agreed upon that among our ſelves we ſhould raiſe that ſum, and ſo have no more to do with *Bampfield*; there were preſent when the Letters were read which were ſent by *Bampfield*, D. *Drake*, Cap. *Potter*, M. *Jaquel*, and my ſelf: this was the laſt meeting as I remember, which was at my houſe about theſe tranſactions, I was unwilling to continue it any longer.

There is one thing more I make bold to mention, That there are other perſons, beſides thoſe I have nam'd, who did now and then come to theſe meetings at my houſe; as M. *Robinſon*, M. *Nalton*, M. *Haviland*, M. *Blackmore*, Col. *Vaughan*, Col. *Sowton*; theſe were alſo preſent at one time or another, but at what particular meeting I cannot poſitively ſay.

Thus I have clearly layd open the whole matter of fact, ſo far as I well remember, and diſtinctly know of paſſages about theſe meetings and tranſactions at my houſe.

From the Tower of London,
July 22. 1651.

I atteſt the truth of this Narrative under my hand.
Chriſtopher Love.

Mr Love's *Speech, made on the Scaffold on Tower-hill, Auguſt* 22. 1651.

Beloved Chriſtians, I am this day made a Spectacle unto God, Angels and Men; and among men I am made a grief to the godly, a laughing-ſtock to the wicked, and a gazing ſtock to all; yet bleſſed be my God not a terrour to my ſelf; although there be but a little between me and death, yet this bears up my heart, there is but a little between me and Heaven: It comforted Dr. *Taylor* the Martyr, when he was going to Execution, *That there were but two ſtiles between him and his Fathers houſe; there is a leſſer way between me and my Fathers houſe; but two ſteps between me and glory; it is but lying downe upon the block, and I ſhall aſcend upon a Throne: I am this day ſayling towards the Ocean of Eternity, through a rough paſſage to my Haven of reſt; through a Red Sea to the Promiſed Land.* Me thinks I hear God ſay to me as he did to *Moſe's*, *Goe up to Mount* Nebo *and die there; ſo goe thou up to* Tower hill, *and die there.* *Iſaac* ſaid of himſelf that he was old, and yet he knew not the day of his death; but I cannot ſay thus: I am young, and yet I know the day of my death, and I know the kind of my death alſo, and the place of my death alſo; it is ſuch a kind of death as two famous

famous Preachers of the Gospel were put to before me, *John* the *Baptist*, and *Paul* the Apostle, they were both beheaded; ye have mention of the one in Scripture story, and of the other in Ecclesiastcall History: And I read in the 20 of the *Revelation*, and the 4. *The Saints were beheaded for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus* But herein is the disadvantage, which I am in, in the thoughts of many, who judge that I suffer not for the Word, or for Conscience, but for medling with State-matters. To this I shall briefly say; *That it is an old guise of the Devill, to impute the cause of Gods Peoples sufferings, to be Contrivements against the State, when in truth it is their Religion and conscience they are persecuted for. The Rulers of* Israel *they would put* Jeremiah *to death upon a Civill account, though indeed it was onely the truth of his Prophesie made the Rulers angry with him: yet upon a Civil account they did pretend he must dye, because he fell away to the* Chaldeans, *and would have brought in Forrain forces to invade them: the same thing is laid to my charge, of which I am as innocent as* Jeremiah *was.* I find other instances in the Scripture, wherein the maine causes of their sufferings were still imputed to medling with State matters; *Paul* though he did but preach Jesus Christ, yet he must dye, if the people might have their will, under the pretence that he was a mover of Sedition. Upon a Civill account my life is pretended to be taken away, whereas indeed it is, because I pursue my *Covenant*, and will not prostitute my principles and conscience to the ambition and lusts of men. Beloved, I am this day to make a double exchange, I am changing a Pulpit for a Scaffold, and a Scaffold for a Throne; and I might adde a third, I am changing this numerous multitude, the presence of this numerous multitude upon *Tower-Hill*, for the innumerable company of Angels in the holy Hill of *Zion*; and I am changing a guard of Souldiers for a guard of Angels, which will receive me and carry me into *Abrahams* bosome. This Scaffold is the best Pulpit I ever preached in; for in the Church Pulpit, God through his grace, made me an instrument to bring others to Heaven, but in this Pulpit he will bring me to Heaven. These are the last words that I shall speake in this world, and it may be this last speech upon a Scaffold may bring God more glory, then many Sermons in a Pulpit. *Before I lay downe my neck upon the Block, I shall lay open my case unto the people that hear me this day: and in doing it I shall avoid all rancour, all bitternesse of spirit, animosity and revenge; God is my record whom I serve in the spirit I speake the truth and lye not, I doe not bring a revengefull heart unto the Scaffold this day; before I came here, upon my bended knees I have beg'd mercy for them that denied mercy to me, and I have prayed God to forgive them who would not forgive me; I have forgiven from my heart the worst Enemy I have in all the world, and this is the worst that I wish to my Accusers and Prosecutors, who have pursued my blood, that I might meet their souls in Heaven.*

I have now done; I have no more to say, but to desire the helpe of all your prayers; that God would give me the continuance and supply of divine grace to carry me through this great worke I am now to doe; That I, who am to do a work I never did, I may have a strength that I never had; That I may put off this Body with as much quietnesse and comfort of mind, as ever I put off my cloaths to goe to bed. And now I am to commend my Soul to God, and to receive my fatall blow: I am comforted in this, though men kill me they cannot damne me, and though they thrust me out of the world, yet they cannot shut me out of Heaven. I am now going to my long home, and you are going to your short homes: but I tell you I shall be at home before you, I shall be at

Heaven

Heaven my Fathers house, before you will be at your owne houses. Now I am going to the Heavenly *Jerusalem*, to the innumerable company of Angels, to Jesus Christ the Mediator of the new Covenant, to the spirits of just men made perfect, to God the Judge of all, in whose presence there is fulnesse of joy, and at whose right hand there are pleasures for evermore. I shall conclude.

Then he kneeled downe and made a short prayer privately.

Then after rising up, he said, *Blessed be God I am full of joy, and peace in believing; I lye downe with a world of comfort, as if I were to be downe in my bed, My bed is but a short sleep, and this death is a long sleep, where I shall rest in* Abrahams *bosome, and in the embraces of the Lord Jesus.*

And then saying, *The Lord blesse you*, he layd himselfe downe upon the Scaffold, with his head over the block: And when he stretched forth his hands, the Executioner cut off his head at one blow.

The humble Petition of William Ienkins *Prisoner:*

Most humbly sheweth

THat your Petitioner is unfeignedly sorrowfull for all his late miscarriages, whether testified against him, or acknowledged by him, and for the great and sinfull unsuitablenesse of them to his calling and condition.

That upon earnest seeking of God, and diligent inquiry into his will, your Petitioner is convinced, that the alteration of Civill Governments are ordered by, and founded upon the wise and righteous Providences of God, who removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings, ruleth in the Kingdoms of men, and giveth them to whomsoever he will.

That the providences of this God, have in the judgement of your Petitioner as evidently appeared in the removing of others from, and the investing your Honours, with the Government of this Nation, as ever they appeared in the taking away, or bestowing of any government in any History of any age of the World.

That he apprehends that a refusall to be subject to this present Authority, under the pretence of upholding the Title of any one upon earth, is a refusall to acquiesce in the wise and righteous pleasure of God, such an opposing of the Government set up by the Soveraigne Lord of Heaven and Earth, as none can have peace, either in acting in, or suffering for; and that your Petitioner looks upon it as his duty, to yeeld to this Authority, all active and cheerfull obedience in the Lord, even for Conscience sake, to promise (he being required) truth and fidelity to it: and to hold forth the grounds of his so doing to any, as God shall call him thereunto.

That though an imprisonment, accompanied with the losse of estate, and to be followed, without your gracious prevention, with a speedy Arraignment, before a high and eminent Judicatory, are far from being pleasant to flesh and blood; and though the enjoyment of your grace and favour be a blessing most deserving to be reckoned among the best of temporals, yet that neither the feeling and fearing of the former, nor the expectation of the latter, could have induced your Petitioner against the light of his owne judgement, and the prepondering part of his own Conscience to have made, or presented this acknowledgement; he sadly forecasting, that a whole skin is but a contemptible recompence for a wounded Conscience.

WILL. JENKIN.

Aug. 22. 1651: A glorious Victory obtained through Gods mercy, by the Forces of the Common-wealth, over the Scotch Army at *Worcester*, 3 *September* 1651. This day twelve months was glorious at *Dunbar*, but this day hath been very glorious before *Worcester*, the Word was, *The Lord of Hosts*, and so it was now; *The Lord of Hosts* having been wonderfully with us: the same signall we had now as then, which was to have no white about us, yet the Lord hath clothed us with white Garments, though to the Enemy they have been bloody, onely herein lyeth the difference, that at *Dunbar* our worke was at breake of day, and done ere the morning was over, but now it began towards the close of the evening, and ended not till the night came; That in the end it became an absolute Victory, determined by an immediate possession of the Towne, with a totall Rowting and Defeat of the Scotch Army, the number of Persons taken is neer 10000, neer 3000 were slaine of the Enemy, but of all our side not above 200. which addes much to the mercy. My Lord Gene all did exceedingly hazard himselfe, riding up and downe in the midst of their shot, & riding himself in person to the Enemies forts, offering them Quarter whereto they returned no answer, but shot: Let us conclude therefore in the words of our renowned Generall, The dimentions of this mercy are above all our thoughts, it is for ought I know, A crowning mercy, sure if it be not such a one we shall have, if this provoke not those that are concerned in it to thankfulnesse, and the Parliament to doe the will of him, who hath done his will for it, and for the Nation.

1 *Sept.* 1651. *Dundee* taken by Storme sixty Ships in the Harbour forty Guns.

The Scots King beaten at Worcester, gets into a hollow tree, remains there a night, the next day in a Wood, cuts his hair short, shipt for Havre de Grace, and so to Paris.

Sir, The Scottish King came hither on Munday the last of *October*, *new style*, and being demanded by his Mother and the Duke of *Orleans* how he escaped the Fight of *Worcester*, gave them this account.

That about six a clock in the Evening, his Army being in all likelihood beaten, he quitted *Worcester* Towne with a party of horse, and marched towards

Lancs

Lancaſhire; but being fearfull of being purſued: and likewiſe of ſome of the Scottiſh Officers that might deliver him up, he with my Lord *Wilmot* quitted their horſes, ſent the party of horſe upon their march, and betook themſelves the ſecond dayes march from *Worceſter* into a Tree, where they remained untill night, and then marched on foot that night; the third day they took Sanctuary in a Wood, and night approaching, marched on towards Lancaſhire, where they were received by a Lady, who furniſhed them with Cloaths for a Diſguiſe, and cut off their haire very ſhort. Having repoſed two or three dayes, the Lady reſolved to endeavour to ſhip them out of *England*; to which purpoſe, ſhe riding behind the King, and *Wilmot* as another ſervant by, they went to *Briſtol*; but finding a narrow and hot inquiry there, reſolved to goe for *London*, where they ſtayed three weeks. The King one day went into Weſtminſter-Hall; where he ſaith he ſaw the States-Arms, and Scots Colours; my Lord *Wilmot* procured a Merchant to hire a ſhip of forty tuns to tranſport them, which coſt them a hundred and twenty pounds, but where they took ſhipping is not yet knowne: but as ſoon as my Lord was entred the Barque, and the King as his Servant, the Maſter of the Veſſel came to my Lord, and told him, That he knew the King, and told him, that in caſe it ſhould be knowne he could expect no mercy; which ſaying troubled them, But at length, what with money and promiſes, they prevailed, and ſo ſet ſaile for *Havre de Grace*, where they landed, and from thence to *Roven*, where they clothed themſelves, and writ to *Paris*. His arrivall there will put them to new Counſels, ſince now they cannot ſend their Embaſſadors, which was concluded on before his coming. The Duke of *Orleans* fetched him into Towne, and expreſſed, much as to ſerve him. Yeſterday he, with *Thurenne Beanford*, the Duke of *Guiſe* came to him to the *Louvre*, where the King told them, that they ſhould endeavour to reconcile the breach between the Prince and the King of *France*; for, ſaid he, to my knowledge the *Engliſh* will viſit you with an Army in the Spring.

The Executing of the Earl of *Darby* at *Bolton* in Lancaſhire, 15 *Octob.* 1651.

30. Of *October*, The Iſle of *Jerſey* taken.

16. Of *November* the Iſle of *Man* taken.

Reſol. That the time for the continuance of this Parliament, beyond which they reſolve not to be, ſhall be the third day of *Nov.* 1654.

The Parliament of the Common-wealth of England *Declare.*

1 THat no Power, Jurisdictions or Authority derived from, by or under *Charles Stewart*, who pretended himselfe *King* of *Scotland*, or any of his Predeceſſors, or any otherwiſe then from the Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England* be uſed, exerciſed or enjoyned within *Scotland* or the Iſles or any of their Territories thereof.

2 That they doe forbid, annull and make void the uſe and exerciſe of any Power, Juriſdiction and Authority whatſoever within *Scotland* or the Iſles, or any of the Territories thereof, other then ſuch as ſhall be derived from the Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England*.

February 24. 1651.

An Act of generall Pardon and Oblivion.

THe Parliament of England having had good experience of the affections of the people to this preſent Government, by their ready aſſiſtance in the defence thereof, againſt Charls Stuart Son of the late Tyrant, and the forces lately Invading this Nation under his command, and being much afflicted with the miſerable and ſad effects which the late unnaturall War hath produced, and

ſolved (next to the glory of God, and the advancement of the Kingdome of Jeſus Chriſt) to make no other uſe of the many victories the Lord hath in mercy vouchſafed unto them, then a juſt ſettling of the peace and freedome of this Common-wealth; and being moſt deſirous that the minds, perſons and eſtates of all the people of this Nation might be compoſed, ſetled and ſecured, and that all rancor and evill will occaſioned by the late differences, may be buryed in perpetuall Oblivion. Be it enacted by this preſent Parliament, and by authority of the ſame, That all and every perſon or perſons of or within the Common-wealth of England, the Iſles of Jerſey and Gernſey, and the Towne of Barwick upon Tweed, and the heires, executors, and adminiſtrators of them and every of them, and all and ſingular bodies in any manner incorporated, Cities, Burroughs, Shires, Ridings, Hundreds, Lathes, Rapes, Wapentakes, Townes, Villages, Hamblets and Tithings, and every of them, are and ſhall be, and are by the Authority of this Parliament, acquitted, Pardoned, releaſed and diſcharged (as againſt the Parliament the keepers of the liberties of England by Authority of Parliament, or any or other of them) of all manner of Treaſons, Fellonies, Offences, Contempts, Treſpaſſes, Entries, Miſdemeanors, Forfeitures, Sequeſtrations, Penalties, and ſums of moneys, pains of Death, pains corporall, or pecuniary, and generally of all other things, cauſes, quarrels, fines, judgements, and executions had, made, committed, ſuffered or done before the third day of September 1651. not in this preſent Act hereafter not excepted nor foreprized. And the ſaid Keepers of the Liberties of England by the Authority of this preſent Parliament, granteth and freely giveth, acquitteth, pardoneth, releaſeth and diſchargeth to every of the perſons, and to every of the ſaid Bodies corporate, and others before rehearſed, and to every of them, all goods, debts, chattels, fines, iſſues, profits, Amercements, forfeitures, which to the ſaid keepers of the liberties of England do, or ſhal belong or appertain, by reaſon of any offence contempt, treſpaſſe, entery, miſdeameanors, matter, cauſe, ſequeſtration or quarrell had, ſuffered, done, or committed by them, or any of them, before the ſaid third day of September, and which be not hereafter in this Act foreprized and excepted. And it is further Enacted, that this pardon by theſe generall words, clauſes and ſentences before rehearſed, ſhall be reputed, deemed, adjudged, expounded, allowed, and taken in manner of Courts of Juſtice, or elſe-where moſt beneficiall and available to all and ſingular the perſons, bodies corporate,

and others before rehearſed, and to every of them. And if any perſon or perſons &c. ſhall be in any wiſe arreſted, attached, diſtrained, ſummoned, or otherwiſe vexed, &c. for, or becauſe any thing acquitted, pardoned, releaſed, or diſcharged by vertue of this Act, that every perſon ſo offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted by ſufficient Teſtimony, ſhall yeeld and pay for recompence to the party ſo grieved or offended thereby, his or their treble dammages, and forfeit ten pounds to the keepers of the Liberties of England.

Excepted, and always foreprized out of this generall free pardon, all and all manner of High-treaſons, (other then for words only) and all Levying of war, rebellions, inſurrections, and all Conſpiracies and Confederacies, Traiterouſly had, committed, and done againſt the Parliament, or the keepers of the Liberties of England, either within or without the limits of this Common-wealth, ſince the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord, 1648. And all miſpriſions and concealements of the ſaid offences or any of them, or the abettimg, ayding, procuring of them, or any of them. And alſo excepted all manner of voluntary murthers, petty treaſons, and wilfull poyſoning; all piracies, and robberies upon the Seas, and the Abettors thereof; All buggeries, rapes, and raviſhments, and wilfull taking away and marrying of any maid, widow, or daughter againſt her will. And alſo except all perſons now attainted or outlawed, of or for petty treaſon, Murther, or wilfull poyſoning, conjurations, witchcrafts, charmes, wrongfull detainments of any the cuſtomes, and all Sequeſtrations and ſums of money due upon compoſitions exciſe or new-impoſt. And alſo excepted all conditions and covenants, and all penalties and forfeitures due to the Parliament or the late King, ſince the 30. of January 1648. And alſo all firſt fruits, and tythes, and all offences and miſdemeanours whereof any ſentence or judgement hath been given in Parliament. ſince the 30 of January 1648. And all offences of Bribery, perjuries and ſubordination of witneſſes, counterfeiting deeds, debenters, bils of publick faith, eſcripts, or writings whatſoever: and all offences touching the carrying, ſending or conveying over the Seas any gold, ſilver, Jewels, or any coyne. And al other offences in the unlawfull buying, ſelling, exchanging or melting downe of any Gold, ſilver or Bullion, or the tranſporting beyond the Seas of any Guns, ſhot, or Gun-mettle: And all offences in detaining or imbezling any the goods, moneys, or chattels of the late King Queen: And except all fines and amercements [illegible] impoſed

sed: And all offences committed by any Jesuite or Seminary prieſt contrary to the Statuts in that caſe: Provided and except any outlaries upon any writ of Capias ad ſatisfaciendum, and all except persons as were the 28th of January 1651 in priſon, or otherwiſe constrained of liberty by immediate commandement, warrant, or direction of Parliament or Councell of State: And alſo excepted all informations and proceedings concerning common high wayes, and all forfeitures of any goods or merchandize prohibited to be exported or imported: All Fee-farme Rents, Rents ſervice, Rents charge, and Rents ſeck; and all arrerages due ſince the 24th of June 1647. And all moneys inveſted ſince the third of November 1638. Provided that all acts of Hoſtility and injuries, whether between the late King and the Lords and Commons in Parliament, or between any of the people of this Nation which did ariſe upon any Action, Attempt, Aſſiſtance, Councel, or Advice having relation to, or falling out by reaſon of the late troubles, that the ſame, and what ſoever hath enſued thereon, whether trenching upon the Lawes and Liberty of this Nation, or upon the Honour and Authority of Parliament, or to any particular perſon, ſhall in no time after the 18th of June 1651 be called in queſtion.

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